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To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
WM. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Daily paper, one year, invariably in advance,....$10 00
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" " three months,..... 3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1863. { NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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A BARGAIN.

Not being able to work the property to advantage, I offer for sale my MILL and some 150 acres of LAND [illegible] Mill is situated a few miles from the mouth [illegible] Folly river, and is approachable by vessels [illegible] enough to run to the West Indies and to other [illegible] A Saw and Grist still is up and has been in [illegible] force years. The pond and power is one [illegible] best in the lower part of the State, be[illegible] never failing, and affording ample power for any [illegible] of machinery and inexhaustible. A sufficient [illegible] may be got on the lands and obtained on [illegible] Folly river to keep a Saw or [illegible] for the next forty or fifty years. The grist [illegible] amount of corn and must continue to [illegible] the mill has a good body of rich marsh [illegible] a state of cultivation. The pond flows [illegible] acres of good rice land, the [illegible] marsh land, the balance formerly [illegible] and very rich. The pond flows [illegible] above named quantity may all be [illegible] farm, with reserves to flow the land [illegible] hundred acres of the up land is timbered [illegible] hickory, Ash, and pretty well adapted to [illegible] and pine more. The balance of the [illegible] well timbered with pine. At the lower [illegible] is cut and nearly fitted up a set of [illegible] with many thousand cords of wood [illegible] cut for or executed.

[illegible] buying such property, had best [illegible] for themselves. If my health was [illegible] pretty much how be bought for about [illegible] for it.

JNO. MERCER.
47 tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
[illegible] Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, [illegible] Term, 1863.

[illegible] Curtis Thomson and wife Jane, Wi[illegible] and Harriet O., James Moore and Hen[illegible]

[illegible] Bryan, Thomas Brothers and wife Sarah W. [illegible] and Walter Moore, deceased

[illegible] Petition for Sales.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the [illegible] defendants reside beyond the limits of [illegible] It is therefore ordered, that publication be made [illegible] for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying [illegible] defendants of the filing of this petition, and [illegible] appear at the next term of this Court to [illegible] Sampson, at the Court House in [illegible] on the third Monday of November [illegible] and demur thereto, the same will be taken [illegible] and heard ex parte as to them.

[illegible] Clerk of said Court at office [illegible] Monday of August, A. D. 1863.

W. C. DRAUGHON, Clerk.
1-6t

NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY.

[illegible] Sessions, September Term, 1863.

[illegible] deceased.

[illegible] WILL OF CATHARINE ROBIN[illegible] being now offered for probate, on [illegible] by the Court, that the Clerk issue [illegible] to appear at the next term of [illegible] the said will, if they desire, and [illegible] made in the Wilmington Journal, [illegible] the filing of this notice and that [illegible] at the next term of this Court, and an[illegible] the same Will will be allowed to pro[illegible]

A. J. JOHNSTON, Clerk.
52 6t*

NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY.

[illegible] Sessions, September Term

[illegible] Petition to make Real Estate [illegible] Assets.

It [illegible] to the satisfaction of the Court that John [illegible] Morton, and Jacob Morton, [illegible] reside beyond the limits of this [illegible] Ordered by this Court, [illegible] be made for six weeks successively, at [illegible] Asheville, and three other public[illegible] Onslow county, and also in the Wilmington [illegible] the said defendants of the filing of this [illegible] unless they appear at the next Term of [illegible] the Petition, the same will be taken [illegible] appear as to them.

A. J. JOHNSTON, Clk's.
52 6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1863.

Curtis Thomson and wife Jane, William Bryan, Thomas Brothers and wife Sarah W. Moore, deceased, and Walter Moore, deceased

Petition for Sales.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Jackson, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November, there and then to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Halifax, the third Monday of August, A. D., 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $21] 3-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1863.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that at August Term, A. D. 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax County, Martin Pender and wife Martha, George Rawlings and others, and Thomas Rawlings, pray for the sale of real estate, and it appearing that [illegible] reside without the limits of the State [illegible] ordered by the Court that publication be made [illegible] weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur thereto, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax, the third Monday of August, A. D., 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk, &c.
[Pr. adv. $21] 3-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1863.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that at May Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax county, North Carolina, Mary E. Faulcon, against the heirs at law, John Faulcon, praying for an allotment of dower. And it appearing to the Court that the defendants M. T. J. Hawkins and wife Martha, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November A. D., 1863, there and then to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Halifax, the third Monday of August, A. D., 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk, &c.
Oct. 15, 1863. [Pr. adv. $21] 3-6w

APPLICATION

Will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for the North Carolina Express Company.
Oct. 10th 2-4t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Michael Register, deceased, will expose at public sale at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th November, 1863, the entire stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs belonging to said estate. Terms at sale.

C. M. GALLOWAY, Adm'r.
Oct. 16, 1863. 32 1-4 2t*

NOTICE.

BIVOUAC 51ST REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS,
Long Island, S. C., Oct. 13 h, 1863.

ALL MEMBERS OF COMPANY H, 51ST REGIMENT, N. C. T., now absent without proper authority, are ordered to report to this Camp immediately for duty, or to the nearest Hospital for examination by the Medical Board, or by the certificate of a Family Physician, accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace that he is a Physician of good standing and approved by the Clerk of the County Court, and stating the time asked for an extension of furlough. All failing to comply with the above order, will be considered deserters and treated accordingly.

S. W. MAULSBY, Capt. Comd'g.
Co. H, 51st Reg't N. C. T.
Oct. 22, 1863. 4 w2t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the President and Directors of the bank of Wilmington, N. C., to issue a certificate for two shares of the capital stock of said Bank in substitution of a Certificate lost or mislaid.

Oct. 21, 1863—4 4* S. D. THRUSTON.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE FOLLOWING times and places, to make assessment of all matured crops. Also, of all net cattle, horses, mules, &c., not used in cultivation. All persons interested must come forward prepared to render list: At Mrs. Armstrong's, in Rocky Point District, Monday, Nov. 2d; Isott Williams', Holly Shelter, 3d; South Washington, 4th; Wild Cat, 6th; Piney Wood, 7th; Point Caswell, 10th; Gum Swamp, in Cainluck, 11th; and at Long Creek on the 13th.

W. S. LARKINS,
Assessor.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSOR at the above named interested places, to collect the taxes already assessed, which are now due. Tax payers will attend, or the penalty of the law will be enforced.

J. S. HINES, Collector.
Oct. 13 3 4t

SCHOOL.

REV. D. T. TOWLES will open the 12th October, a Primary and Classical School near Duplin Road, Duplin county, on the W. & W. R. R. Boys will be prepared for College if desired. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the school.

For further information, address Rev. D. T. TOWLES, Teachey's, N. C.
Oct. 15th 3-4t*

LOST.

A FEW DAYS AGO, between my house and Woodington Church, on the Wilmington road near Kinston, my PORTMONIE, containing about $200 in Confederate notes, and the following notes of hand, made payable to me as Administrator to James Nunn, deceased. One note on John A. Parrott for $.50, sureties forgotten, date Jan. 30th, 1861, and due July 30th, 1861—One note on Durant Alphin principal, and Wm Nunn and M. C. Lawson sureties, for $111, dated Jan. 30th, 1861, due Dec. 30th, 1861. One note on W. F. Loftin principal, Wm. Fields and John Bryant, deceased, sureties, for $61, subject to a credit by return of boy of $35, note dated Dec 30th, 1861, due Dec. 30th, 1862. One note on Walter Dunn, made payable to W. Nunn, and endorsed by him to me, for $700, dated and due March, 1860. One note on John Holland, made payable to L. Friend, for $25, dated and due Jan. 1st, 1860. One receipt on Wm. Fields, Sheriff, for $54 50. One receipt on R. E. Davis, dated 2nd Sept., 1863, for $1,270.

The makers of said notes are warned against paying them to any one except myself, and all persons are warned against trading for the above notes. A reward of $50 will be paid for the delivery of said Portmonie and contents to myself, or leaving it with any one so that I can get it.

J. H. NUNN,
Sergeant Co. F,
8th Battalion N. C. P. Rangers,
Kinston, N. C.
Oct. 1st, 1863 1-4t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT'R 22, 1863.

LARGE DIVIDEND.—By notice in this day's paper, it will be seen that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has declared a dividend of twenty per cent., making the third dividend declared this year, equal to forty per cent. on the capital stock. We learn that the gross receipts will reach upwards of $1,400,000 for the year ending 30th September, 1863.

The Stockholders' meeting is advertised for the 18th of November next. We presume it is unnecessary for us to remind the stockholders of the propriety of having their stock represented in person or by proxy, in order that a quorum may be present on the day appointed for the meeting.

Inquest.

Coroner R. J. JONES held an inquest on yesterday over the body of a negro man named ALEXANDER, belonging to WADE HAMPTON, of N. C., who died very suddenly on the night previous. Verdict of the Jury, "Death by the visitation of Providence."

THE Steamer Venus, from Nassau, was run ashore yesterday by the blockaders, about five miles above Fort Fisher. The vessel was burned by the crew, who, we learn, made their escape.

WE were agreeably surprised this morning by meeting in our office Mr. THOS. E. ROBERTS, of Wilmington, who was captured on board the Merrimac by the enemy some two or three months since, while attempting to make her way out to Nassau. The situation of the Merrimac is well known to a number of our citizens. Mr. ROBERTS was at first placed in Fort Lafayette, but was subsequently removed to Fort Warren, there to remain during the war, but through the influence of friends he procured a parole. How he made his escape, it is unnecessary to state. Mr. R. looks to be in fine health. He arrived here yesterday on board of the steamer Fanny, and we are indebted to his courtesy for files of Northern papers up to the 12th inst.—We have no time to-day to look over them. We presume the most important items have been anticipated by flag of truce via Richmond.

Our Situation.

We, as public journalists, are most admirably fixed for a seige of long duration. In the first place, in the basement of the *Journal* building will be found Mr. HEINSBERGER, who can make up any kind of a book and do all sorts of things in the paper line; on the first floor above him, in the East office, is Mr. ADAM EMPIE, a lawyer of note (or notes); on the West end is Mr. DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, another lawyer of celebrity. These are all good men and good citizens. The centre office is now occupied by the Savings Bank, with its indefatigable cashier, P. W. FANNING, Esq., the poor's friend, who is always present, and deals out to soldier's wives the bounties and contributions appropriated for that purpose. *Above*, and in what is known as the second story, is our printing establishment, where the Daily and Weekly *Journal* is regularly issued, and all kinds of printing executed. This is our situation at present, and we think it is as strong as a Sebastopol, always excepting the musquito, confound them, one's biting us now. Now, we think, if we can't whip creation and continue our paper in defiance of old ABE, there is no use in trying anywhere else. We are a go-a-head people, and all the world and "the rest of mankind" will find it out, when this war is over.

By a late arrival we have received a file of the London *Index* from the 3rd to the 24th of September last. We make the following extract relative to the withdrawal of Mr. MASON, as Confederate Commissioner from England. The *Index* of the 24th ult. says:

As was foreshadowed in the private letter from Richmond which we published last week, the Confederate Government has decided to withdraw its diplomatic representative from this country. We give elsewhere the text of the letter to Earl Russell, in which Mr. Mason announces his withdrawal. From this it appears that the order of recall bears date of the 4th ultimo. It has therefore no reference whatever to recent military events. The step is, in fact simply an assertion of national dignity and self-respect, rendered necessary by the systematic discourtesy of the head of the Foreign Office towards the representative, albeit not officially recognised of a proud and sensitive people—a discourtesy which the Confederate Government is blamed at home for not having resented much earlier. The want of tact which refused the cheap tribute of common civility to the representative of a Power which commands armies greater than those of a first rate European monarchy, and which for over two years has maintained with at least an even balance of success one of the most memorable and gigantic struggles in history: such a want of tact—especially when the representative is a man who, from his position as a distinguished American, for many years the Senator in the United States Congress from the Ancient Commonwealth of Virginia and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Union, was surely entitled to no less consideration than is freely accorded to the emissaries of the Polish insurrection—is wholly inexplicable. The Anglo Yankee press will, of course, affect to ascribe the withdrawal of Mr. Mason to pique at the refusal of this Government to recognise the Confederate States; but that this is not the motive, though a just subject of complaint, is proved by the fact that a similar course was not thought necessary in the case of the Confederate representative near the French Court. For the honour of this country, however, it is to be hoped that Earl Russell will not improve the occasion to take credit to himself, and make capital with Mr. Adams and the "friendly Power" enthroned at Washington.

Onions to Supercede Quinine.

In the local columns of the Petersburg *Express* of the 20th inst, we find the following communication contributed by a medical gentleman formerly of this State. He states that he has tried the onion as a cure for ague and fever for fifteen years in this State and in Virginia, and has never known it to fail in a single instance. Give it a trail all ye that suffer with chills and fever. It is a simple remedy, and within the reach of all:

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of the 6th instant, I notice in your local column, that you complain that fever and ague are prevalent in your community, while quinine is very high. A raw onion eaten two hours before the time of the chill or ague, I found a preventive when quinine has failed. I have used it in this State and in the eastern portion of North Carolina, in the marshes near Albemarle Sound, without failure in an instance. When any person is taken with ague and fever, let them take an emetic after its operation take an active mercurial, say 4 grains of calomel, 4 grians of blue mass, and one grain of ipecac made into two pills, to be taken at an interval of 2 hours. Then after its action eat the raw onion with salt, pepper and vinegar to suit the taste. I have tried it for the last 15 years. There is also a plant in the country, known among the non professional as "hete sei," that is almost as good for chills or ague as quinine.

***

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.—We clip the following report of WHEELER'S operations in Middle Tennessee from the Daily Rebel. It will be interesting to our readers to see what appears to be authentic relative to the brave WHEELER'S successes.

Wheeler's successful operations in Middle Tennessee are confirmed. He crossed the river at Cotton Port, above Chattanooga, on the 30th of September, under a heavy fire, and routed the enemy, and entered the Sequatchie Valley. He met a wagon train, one thousand, well guarded, and attacked them. A hard fight ensued, and he captured everything, including several hundred prisoners. He killed the mules and burnt the wagons and stores. He next sent Wharton to McMinnville to invest the place, and then followed with his entire force. He captured the garrison, including two regiments of Yankee infantry and cavalry, and thirty days rations for Rosecrantz's army, which he destroyed.

He paroled all the prisoners, and exchanged his worn-down horses for good ones. He then dashed on and destroyed the bridge over Stone and Duck river, while Wharton threatened Murfreesboro'. Wharton then joined Wheeler at Shelbyville. The enemy were reinforced and fought and drove Wheeler back. He retreated across the Tennessee river near Courtland, Ala. Our loss heavy, but it was a brilliant exploit. Roddy is reported to have blown up the tunnel at Cowen.

Forrest's resignation has been accepted by the President, and a special command in the west given to him. The order was sent with a compliment to his services and gallantry. SPARTA.

[In addition to the above, a gentlem who left Rome on Friday, says that Wheeler and his command had arrived safe at Rome, having brought ont 3,000 horses, in addition to the 2,000 killed; that they captured and destroyed about 1,800 wagons and stores to the value of $11,000,000. It is further stated Wheeler's loss was not over 300, and that he lost no cannon, and had none with him.]

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 21st, 1863.

Editors of Wilmington Journal: Please publish in your columns the following imperfect list of killed and wounded in the "Goldsboro' Rifles"—Co. A, 17th N. C. Reg't—in the recent engagements in Virginia, compiled from private letters just received here:

Killed—Lt. Joel J. Denmark, Henry Parker, Joseph D. Howard, and Ezekiel Holloman.

Wounded—Capt. James D. Bryan—leg amputated and wounded in back when being carried from the field.
Wm. Hollowell—leg amputated.
Mike Wood—supposed to be mortally.
James Roberts—slightly in foot.
Wm. Fairelith—slightly in arm.
— Flowers—in arm.
H. Warrick—left arm broke. His brother, E. Warrick, in left thigh.
J. Gardenir—in leg.
R. Holloman—in leg.
B. Sasser—badly in leg.
Overman, badly in body; McIntyre, badly in arm; Joe Sauls, missing.
Col. John A. Gilmer and Lt. Col. Geo. Whitfield, are both wounded, so is General Cook.

From the Toronto Leader.

A Plaint from Canada.

RESPECTED SIR: In glancing over the Globe yesterday morning, I saw a letter addressed to Earl Russell, headed "Southern Outrages upon British Subjects."—I, as a Canadian born and a British subject, feel constrained to show you some of the atrocities perpetrated on such subjects by Federal authorities. I am a widow, and for the last twenty-five years a resident of the State of Louisiana, and since the opening of this war my person and property have been respected by the Confederate authorities, and also the person and property of other British subjects who lived in my immediate neighborhood. I left my home on the 25th of last January, for Missouri, to pay a visit to the only living relative of my father's name. I received a passport from the British consul, James McGee, of Mobile, and through the kindness of the Confederate officers I received an escort to go through the lines, which I did unmolested. I took a boat at Memphis and went to Missouri. Two weeks afterwards my relation died and I returned to St. Louis. On my way back to my home the British consul at that city, E. Wilkins, furnished me with a passport. Through the desire of some particular friends, I carried a few letters, purely family letters—conveying no information whatever with regard to the war. I thought it unnecessary to show them to any officials, so I procured a conveyance and a pass, to go through the Federal lines into the Confederacy.

This was the 12th day of March. I proceeded to the picket lines and was arrested there by a United States detective, taken by him to the provost marshal's office, where I received the most abusive language from that official, and he then sent me to the house of a Mrs. Brown to be searched. I was taken up stairs to a room where there were five women (I can't call them ladies,) one being a negro; her daughter stood at the bureau with a loaded pistol, and said she would blow my rebel brains out if I moved an inch. She then despoiled me of all my garments, tearing and ripping them off. After undressing me in this manner, I begged her, for the sake of humanity, to let me put on my undergarments before she took down my hair, but to this she merely laughed and slapped and pushed me around in this state of nudity before the other females; and after they had enjoyed my confusion enough they allowed me to put on my torn clothes. I was sent back to the provost marshal, and from thence to prison. What I suffered for twenty-four hours I would feel ashamed to put on paper. I was kept three months under strict guard, and subjected to every indignity that mortal flesh could bear and live. I tried every means to communicate with the British Consul at Nashville and St. Louis, but my letters were intercepted at Cairo by order of the Federal authorities. I had a mock trial on the 1st of April, by military commission, and received my sentence on the 30th of May, which was four months' solitary confinement in a military prison at Alton.

During my stay in Memphis I was guarded by twelve bayonets night and day. The atrocities committed on British subjects in that prison would beggar all description; suffice it to say that we were subjected to every indignity of obscene language, called rebels, d——d Britishers, and everything else that was bad. There were twenty-four British subjects beside myself confined in that loathsome place, some of them without a charge against them. Through the instrumentality of a friend, as I came up the river, I was enabled to communicate with the British consul at St. Louis, who kindly obtained my release though banishment.

The Federal authorities stole everything I had in the way of clothing, money or jewels—I had $550 in greenbacks, $140 in gold and silver, and $2500 in Confederate money—and banished me to Canada from my home and children, and although in my native land, I am as much a prisoner as if I were in one of their bastiles. I don't think there is as aggravated a case in Confederate annals as mine. Thus you see a widow and a British subject is not spared by the hirelings of Lincoln's dominions.

I am at the Queen's hotel, and anybody doubting the veracity of this statement can call, and I will show them conclusive evidence as to the truth of it. With many thanks to yourself for the kind notice of my case in yesterday's paper, I subscribe myself with much gratitude,

MARY NICHOLSON.

TORONTO, September 25, 1863.

The Elections in this State for Representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States takes place on the first Wednesday (being the 4th day) of Nov'r.

TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1863.

A special dispatch from Staunton to-day, states that Imboden arrived at Charlottesville on Sunday, and surprised and brought off four hundred prisoners and some valuable property.

The prisoners captured during Gen. Lee's advance movement, about twelve hundred, have arrived.

A flag of truce boat with a large number of women and children aboard, arrived at Suffolk this morning from Norfolk.

The weather here is quite warm for the season.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 21st, 1863.

Everything appears quiet in front. Most of the prisoners who went through here to Richmond last night are foreigners, and expressed themselves tired of the war. Many waited to take the oath of allegiance.

Imboden is reported to have taken seven hundred prisoners at Charlestown.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21st, 1863.

A reconnoitering party of the enemy, in barges, was discovered near Sumter, between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, and driven away with grape shot. No change at the batteries. Yankee officers on Morris island were observed inspecting the works on Morris' Island to-day.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22d, 1863.

All quiet this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22, 1863, P. M.

No firing of consequence to-day. One Monitor has left and proceeded South. Rafts have been placed around the Ironsides to protect her against torpedoes.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22, 1863.

All quiet. Heavy rain this morning.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22d, 1863.

The vote of this city to-day on the question of instructing the Senators and delegates in the Legislature to support the bill regulating prices, resulted in a large majority against instructing.

In the Senate the discussion of the subject closed to-day, and the bill was rejected,—yeas sixteen; nays twenty-four.

An official dispatch states that our cavalry under Morrison and Dillard attacked and routed the enemy's cavalry at Philadelphus, Tennessee, on the 20th inst., capturing seven hundred prisoners, fifty wagons loaded with stores, ten ambulance wagons, six pieces of artillery, and a lot of horses and mules and other property.

Horrible Murder.

Mr. Sands Smith, an old citizen of Mathews county, Va., was murdered in a most horrible manner by the Yankees on Wednesday of last week. It appears that Col. Spear's 11th Pennsylvania regiment, with some artillery, and a negro regiment from Portsmouth, had been sent to Matthews county to catch Beall's men, who recently destroyed several vessels off the shore. A letter to the Whig says:

During their last raid they had dragged him from his own house, destroying at the same time a portion of his property, and carrying off his negroes and horses. On this occasion he had armed himself with a double barrelled shot gun, and on the app oach of the Yankees fired on them, killing one instantly. He levelled his gun at the other, but the second barrel missed fire. They then rushed upon him, and seizing him, overpowered him by main force, and took him prisoner. They tied a rope to his feet and dragged him to his own yard. His daughters, who have neither father nor mother, with prayers and tears, and upon their knees, implored the officer to be allowed to see him and bid him farewell. They were refused, and their lives threatened if they dared to approach him. He was then tied behind a buggy and carried four miles to Matthews Court House, on their return to Gloucester Point.

While on the march Mr. Smith was so brutally treated by the private soldiers that he asked to see Col. Spears. When the officer came up, instead of reproving the soldiers he seized a stick and beat the prisoner over the head. He begged for a glass of water, which was refused, him, with the remark that he would not want for water long. They then, by order of the Colonel, tied his hands behind his back, placed him on horsee back, tied a rope around his neck and threw the end of it over the limb of a persimmon tree. The horse was then driven from under him. The fall was not sufficient, and he fell to the ground. He begged for mercy, but none was shown him, and Col. Spears ordered his men to fire into him, which they did, and he died, pierced with five balls. They then buried him near the tree, leaving his feet sticking out of the ground, and placed at his head the following inscription:

"Warning to d—d bushwhackers. Every d—d man we catch with arms in the woods, we will hang so high that the birds will build nests in them. So take warning, such will be your fate, you damned cowards. Here lies the body of an old bushwhacker."

The next morning, after the departure of the Federals, Mr. Smith's body was carried to the distracted and now orphan family. Mr. Thomas Smith, the brother of the murdered man and owner of the adjoining farm, was also dragged from his house a prisoner and carried off. He was made to stand by without a word and witness the murder of his brother, and the rope with which he was hung was fastened around the neck of the horse which the brother was compelled to ride.

A WANT.—There are numbers of our poor mutilated soldiers, officers and privates, who have become incapacitated from earning a living and whose homes are in the hands of the enemy, and who are without means of supporting themselves.

The necessity of providing for these heroes, maimed for life, and temporarily thrown upon the charities of the country, is apparent. If the government cant take care of them just now, the time will come when it certainly will do so. In the meantime we suggest, that the States in their sovereign capacity establish a home for the maimed soldiers, each within its own borders, and the only certificates to be required for admittance, is proof of membership in the army of the Confederate States. A temporary home with food and clothing, is all that is needed, and many instances, only food and a place to sleep in will be required. We throw out the suggestion and hope to see it acted on promptly. Will our Legislature inaugurate it?

Lynchburg Virginian.

IMPRISONED.—Capt. Wm. Porterfield, who is announced as being imprisoned at Vicksburg for communicating with our authorities, is a very old citizen and related by marriage to President Davis. We believe that some of his letters were intercepted running the blockade by one of Gen. Grant's staff, Col. Hunt, a perfect Paul Pry.—*Mississippian.*

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL FORREST.—The Charleston *Courier* says that Gen. Forrest has tendered his resignation to the War Department. With us, the country will regret to learn that such is the case, as he has rendered services inferior to those of no officer in the service, and has very justly been regarded as one of the most efficient. The step has been taken after mature deliberation, and is the result of serious disagreement between him and his ranking superiors.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Per contra, the Marietta *Confederate* states that it is a mistake that Gen. Forrest was relieved from duty, or given leave of absence without his consent. His adjutant, Maj. Strange, states that Gen. Forrest asked to be relieved on account of the wound in his side received at Tunnell Hill, from which he was still suffering, and that the relations between Gen. Bragg and Gen Forrest were never more kinder, or, indeed, so kind as at that time.

From Dr. F. P. Porcher's "Botanical Resources."

General Directions for Collecting and Drying Medicinal Substances of the Vegetable Kingdom.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING

All leaves, flowers and herbs should be preferably gathered in clear, dry weather, in the morning, after the dew is exhaled.

The roots of medicinal plants, although more advantageously gathered at certain periods, to be hereafter specified, do not lose their medicinal virtues in consequence of being dug in mid-summer. It is probable that most of those imported are thus collected by savages, or ignorant persons when the plant is in full leaf, it being then more easily recognized.

Plants, annual, should be gathered at the time when their vegetation is more vigorous, which is generally from the time they begin to flower until their leaves begin to change.

Plants, biennial, should, in most instances, be gathered in the second season of their growth, and about the time of flowering.

Roots of annuals are to be gathered just before the time of flowering.

Roots of biennials are to be gathered after the vegetation of the first year has ceased.

Roots of perennials are to be gathered in the spring, before vegetation has commenced. Roots should be washed, and the smaller fibers, unless they are the part employed, should be then separated from the body of the root, which, when of any considerable size, is to be cut in slices previous to being dried.

Bulbs are to be gathered after the new bulb is perfected, and before it has begun to vegetate, which is at the time the leaves decay. Those which are to be preserved fresh should be buried in dry sand.

Barks, whether of the root, trunk or branches, should be gathered in the autumn, or early in the spring.—The dead epidermis or outer bark, and the decayed parts, should be removed. Of some trees (as the elm) the inner bark only is preserved.

Leaves are to be gathered after their full development, before the fading of the flowers. The leaves of biennials do not attain their perfect qualities until the second year.

Flowers should, in general, be gathered at the time of their expansion, before or immediately after they have fully opened; some—as the Rosa Gallica—while in bud.

Aromatic herbs are to be gathered when in flower.

Stalks and twigs should be collected in autumn.

Seeds should be collected at the period of their full maturity.

Signs.

The New York World tells us (says the Richmond Dispatch) what we had previously read from a source entitled to credit, that the draft has proved a complete failure, not having secured the services of 60,000 men, all told, throughout the whole Yankee States. Now these 60,000 men will go but a very short way to fill up the gap made in the Yankee ranks in 1863, at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, at Chickamauga, at Vicksburg, and by sickness and desertion which have prevailed to a most unusual extent throughout the Yankee armies everywhere.

Secondly, the New York Times, a short time since, in the course of an editorial designed to spur up the flagging energies of its government, stated that the greater part of its army would go out of service next May; that the winter and the mud would prove most powerful auxiliaries to our troops, as they did last year and the year before; that the rebellion must, therefore, be crushed before November, and that if not crushed before that time it could not be until next fall. It stated that the only troops it would have on hand for the grand dashing operation next May—the earliest day at which it would be possible to open the campaign—would be the new conscripts. It rated their strength at three hundred thousand, but the estimate of the World, we have reason to know, is nearer the mark.

Thirdly. In commenting upon the failure of Rosecrans' Georgia campaign, the New York Herald revealed the fact that it was undertaken for the purpose of seizing several hundred thousand bales of cotton known to exist in that State, which it deemed essential to support the credit of the Yankee finances. This is a startling revelation. It was hoped by the Yankees that this cotton would be sold in Europe for specie, and that by means of the money thus acquired the credit of their Government would be sustained. But the enterprise has failed, and the relief is not afforded. The indebtedness of Yankeedom to Europe certainly does not fall short of one thousand millions. Europe is growing impatient, and must have the principal or interest in specie. Yankeedom, its piratical inroads into Georgia having failed, can pay neither principal nor interest.—When the financial bubble shall have exploded, what is Yankeedom to do?

Fourth, and lastly. In order to reinforce Rosecrantz, the Yankees are compelled to take heavy detachments from the army of Meade at the very time when that officer is expected to make a fresh "on to Richmond," and when, according to the New York Herald, there can be no doubt of his success. If the Yankees have the overwhelming force of which they boast, why is it necessary to deplete one army in order to strengthen another? In order to reinforce Rosecrantz, also, they are stripping the whole lower country of troops, thereby exposing it to reoccupation by our troops. Why all this, if they have the hosts they pretend to have? The fact is, their mighty armies are, for the most part, 'men in buckram.' They exist nowhere but in the imagination of Seward and their editors. Their real strength is not greatly superior to ours.

SUBSTITUTES.—We find the following correspondence in the Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon:

RICHMOND, Sept. 29, 1863.

GOV. J. H. SHORTER:—I suppose there is a mistake as to the action of the enrolling officer. All having substitutes may have been called upon to show their papers.—Under orders of July 20, 1863, the duty would be upon the officer to show loss of service. Gen. Pillow, having charge of this matter, will be telegraphed to on the subject.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MARIETTA, Sept., 29, 1863.

GOV. JOHN GILL SHORTER:—Col. Dowd, at Barnesville, is ordered to suspend arrest of men having substitutes for the present.

(Signed,) GID. J. PILLOW, Brig. General.

WOOD-HOOP COTTON TIE.—The Selma, (Ala.) Reporter, has been shown a device invented by a cotton planter of Mississippi, for which he obtained a patent from the Patent Office in Richmond, in 1861, for baling cotton in wood hoops. The invention is simply a clasp, which is of iron, weighing less than a quarter of a pound, to receive the ends of the hoop, which is split from a tree of oak, hickory, or any other suitable wood found in the Cotton States. The fastening is made of a wooden wedge forced in between the ends of the hoop, effectually tieing it without injury, and which it is impossible to remove after the bale is pressed, without cutting off the hoop and with a tool driving the wedge back.

The agent of the patentee, Mr. Theodore Duval, lately from New Orleans, is now in Selma for the purpose of introducing the Wood-hoop Cotton Tie in that section. He assures the editor of the Reporter that cotton received in New Orleans, bound in this way, gave entire satisfaction, bearing compression to the greatest degree, as the stronger the tension on the bale, the stronger the hold. From Liverpool he reports that such hoops preserve the bagging better than ropes. As the cost is much less than rope, in the best times, there can be no objection to use this tie.

Good News from Louisiana.

The Mobile Tribune of the 17th contains a report of a battle in Southwestern Louisiana between Gen. Dick Taylor and Gen. Banks, abolitionist. The report comes from several different sources, all confirming the statement that Gen. Banks and his staff and seven thousand have been captured with 11 regiments.

The Tribune of the 17th contains the following corroboration of the report:

The operators at the Western Telegraph office received dispatches last night corroborating the report of the capture of Gen. Banks and his staff and seven thousand and prisoners.

One dispatch says that a gentleman had arrived at Summit from the Trans Mississippi Department and states that it is true.

Another dispatch says that a gentleman had arrived at Arcola with a New Orleans paper, which gives the facts.

6TH N. C. REGIMENT.—By a letter from Sergt. J. R. Kirkman, Co. B, 6th N. C. Regiment, we are furnished with the following list of members of that regiment captured by the enemy at Orange Court House, Va., on the 22d of September:

A. S. Hiede, Co. A; J. B. Bevins, Co. B; J. T. Powell, Co. C; O. Evans, Co. D; Sergts. J. E. Kennedrick, R. A. Davis and Robt. Brooks Co. F; J. E. Clark, Co. G; Corpl. W. H. Barbee, J. T. Zim, Jesse Chandler and J. E. Rhein, Co. K.

Western Democrat.

A woman puts the affection of her life at risk when she lets him see that she is serious—that her love for him cannot be deprived or neglected. We love less what is all our own than what is but partly gained."

NOTICE.

In the Confederate Hospital, near Raleigh, on the 19th inst., C. J. BYRD, of Brunswick county, N. C., aged 23 years, 6 months and 11 days. Before death took him he was ready and resigned and he drew words of comfort for me to give to his friends. He left a loving wife and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Sleep on, dear Father, rest in peace,
Here's nothing to disturb thy sleep;
Thy spirit is gone from here now,
To dwell with Jesus and the blest.
The war cry nor the clash of arms,
Cannot disturb thy sleep—
Though you have many loved ones left
To mourn thy loss and weep.
But then you have more dear friends,
Now with angels for to dwell—
On

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner H. R. PERRIN held an inquest yesterday (Sunday) morning, at the Restaurant of Mr. MORRELL, on Front Street, over the body of a free negro boy named JAMES WHITE, who died very suddenly after a fight with another negro named GEORGE HOLDEN. From the evidence brought before the Jury it appears that WHITE was in the employ of Mr. MORRELL, and that on Saturday evening about 6½ o'clock, whilst he was passing a door in the rear of the Restaurant, leading into a side alley, the negro boy GEORGE HOLDEN came up and was ordered off by the deceased; some words passed between them, when GEORGE struck WHITE, and a scuffle then took place in the alley. They parted, and WHITE returned to the door from whence the fight commenced, (GEORGE running off down the alley towards the river,) took his seat on a pair of steps, and in a few moments fell forward, and died in about fifteen minutes. A small bruised place being observed on the left side, a post mortem examination was made by Dr. A. R. MEDWAY, assisted by several other Surgeons, when it was found that WHITE's spleen was enlarged to such an extent that when the blow was given by GEORGE the spleen was ruptured thereby producing death.

In consideration with above fact, the verdict of the Jury was that the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by GEORGE HOLDEN.

GEORGE made his escape immediately after giving the blow, and is still at large. GEORGE is a slave, and belongs to Mr. THOS. HOLDEN, of this town. WHITE was a free boy, and it is said came from Kittrell's Springs. It may not be improper to say that there was an old grudge between the two boys, which led to the fight on Saturday night.—*Daily Journal*, 26th inst.

ERRATA.—In a card to the people of the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina, issued by O. P. MEARES, under date of 1st August, the following sentences occur:—"We had traitors in the old revolution who prolonged the war by encouraging the British, and we have them in the present revolution. They are sometimes called Reconstructionists and sometimes called Secessionists." It ought to read "Submissionists."

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for New Hanover county is held here this week, His Honor Judge Osborne presiding. There are, we believe, several capital cases to come up at this term, the one likely to attract most attention being the removed from an adjoining county. Eight persons committed on account of recent burglaries, will also have their trial.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

We regret to notice a tendency to personality and bitterness in some of the appearing in our paper in connection with the elections for Congress, now soon to come off in this State. We must have harmony among ourselves, and cannot permit our advertising columns to become the vehicle of personal animosity. At present, no money could pay us for allowing our columns to be so used, nor justify us in so doing. Those whose communication or "advertisements" do not appear, will understand the reason.

The news from Europe possesses comparatively little importance, if we except the seizure of Mr. LAIRD's iron clad rams at Liverpool, and that had been anticipated for some time past. The fact is that old Lord RUSSELL is determined to detain those vessels even should the law authorities of the crown deny his power to do so under any existing law. If there is no law upon which these vessels can be held, he has given notice of his intention to apply to Parliament for the enactment of such a law, and of course the theory of the British government is that Parliament can do anything, one lawyer even going so far as to claim for it some powers which probably will not soon be tried to be applied in practice, as for instance turning a man into a woman or a woman into a man. We do not know that their present seizure is final. It is probably only preliminary, in which case the intent one is evident, mere questions of law will not long be permitted to interfere with its being carried out.

There has been no more distinguished statesman lost to England by the death of Lord LYNDHURST, at the age of 91 years. Lord LYNDHURST had been Lord Chancellor, and was a Baron born in fact, although a native of Boston, his father's name being COPLEY, an Englishman, who shortly returned to Europe, certainly before the troubles connected with the first Revolution. Lord LYNDHURST, as a Law Lord owed his position to his professional character differing in this respect from the great Whig families like the RUSSELLS, who know how to "take care of Dowb" about as well as any other class of people inside or outside of England. Lord LYNDHURST was in every way superior to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but seldom held office, not being, like the latter, a scion of the great Ducal House of Bedford.

The Duke MAXIMILIAN of Austria, will probably accept the imperial crown of Mexico, provided they ask him to do so, and pay him well for doing it. It seems to us that it would be better a burden hence unless a loan can be raised to start the new monarchy.

The result in the Northwestern States and in Pennsylvania need not surprise us much, at least it does not, for we anticipated it as long ago as the 15th, when we referred to this disposal of friendship, assistance or sympathy from the West as one of our vanished illusions. Indeed, we never did think as much of importance to the matter as many of our friends, and all the little majorities it ever was entitled to vanished with the fall of Vicksburg. Even VALLANDIGHAM, virtually gave up the fight in anticipation of the fall of that place, and the enemy's control of the Mississippi river, and the hope of soon obtaining such control. It is from the anti-Lincolnite politicians the last card which they would look forward to playing with any prospect of success. With Vicksburg in our hands, the duration of the war might have been calculated with some approach to certainty. Without it, it is difficult to make any approach whatever, except we have no end with which to trade for Western favor, and thus play off the Northwest against the Northland Northeast. We know the value that was attached to this card by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, Mr. ORR, and others. Politicians dislike minorities, and now that the policy of the Democratic party on the war has thrown the party into an apparently hopeless minority at the North, it will have few friends in that section, probably disintegrating and appearing under some new form or name. The only thing that puzzles us in the case with which LINCOLN and SEWARD carry out their edicts, seeming to meet with neither check nor hindrance.

THE FLEET OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from a participant in the fight at Bristow station in Northern Virginia, where two brigades (MCANDREWS and COOKE'S) were opposed to two army corps of the enemy. The writer says:—"The fight at Bristow station by far exceeded anything of the kind I have ever been in. Only two brigades, COOKE'S and HAYS', against two entire Yankee corps. No troops ever fought better than ours, but we were completely overwhelmed, and the woods in Hill's corps looking on (we will not state the force of Hill's corps, but it was enough) felt was completely deceived in regard to their number. In less than fifteen minutes, from five hundred to six hundred of Cooke's brigade were shot down, Gen. COOKE among the number. The command then devolved upon Col. HALL, who had to order the brigade back out of the slaughter pen. It seems, that a battery had been placed in the rear of Cooke's brigade, of which Col. HALL knew nothing, and after the brigade fell back the enemy came up and took it; but although some may attempt to put the blame on the brigade, it seems impossible without the grossest and most shameful injustice. All of men fought beautifully, but what could they do against such odds? I left General COOKE will lose his leg, if not his life.

THAT IS SO.—With so many meetings held, and so many resolutions passed, in so many counties, offering to sell produce at government prices, isn't it a little queer that the constant and unvarying tendency of prices is to go up. The Richmond *Enquirer* puts this question, and we really think it would puzzle many other man to answer.

It would seem as if the great business of LINCOLN's life was to tell anecdotes that he once heard in Illinois, and issue fresh proclamations for batches of additional men—three hundred thousand at a time—to suppress the rebellion. The last time a draft was ordered. Now he calls for volunteers; and this call, so soon after the late draft, would seem to indicate one of two facts: The earlier of the call would show that the draft must have failed to produce a sufficient number of men, even for temporary purposes, while its changed character would lead one gravely to suspect the necessity for resorting to some mode more likely to result in success than the draft has proved itself to be.

WITHDRAWAL.—We learn that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of the 4th Regiment N. C. T., has withdrawn from the contest for Congress in the 2d Congressional District, in favor the Hon. B. R. BARRINGER, the present incumbent.

The Weather and the Soldiers.—Things for the Army.

It is certainly cold enough to-day to satisfy the most ardent admirer of frigidity, if indeed such a contradiction in terms be allowable.

Perhaps it may be possible that too much may be said upon any subject to permit the words used to have their fair and proper weight. Perhaps there may be something of a redundancy of the verbal currency, and the subject of providing for the necessities of our soldiers may be one of the directions in which the overflowing stream is apt to set, thus defeating its own ostensible and generally speaking real object. It may be that people are getting a little tired of this merely verbal benevolence and resolutionary patriotism; certainly it has lost most of its power to affect the public mind.

These remarks form a bad preamble to a sermon upon the universally sermonized soldier; still, with the text which the fearfully cold weather affords—that is, fearfully cold by comparison, and by reason of the sudden and remarkable change—we may be permitted to offer a few words even now. If it is cold in Wilmington, or Charleston, what is it with our boys in the Piedmontaine section of Virginia and the mountains of North Carolina or the defiles of East Tennessee? Shoes and blankets—blankets and shoes are what they most immediately need, and which, so far as we can begin to find out, any private effort, no matter how well organized, must totally fail in supplying to any appreciable extent., Unless the government has already organized an adequate system of supply by means of shipments from abroad, it is evidently time and more than time that it had done so, and that a moment cannot now be lost in taking effective measures to supply any deficiencies still found to exist. The only thing that the press can now do is to urge this matter upon the authorities. With the existing scarcity and enormous prices of these heavier articles now in the country, we take it for granted that it would be labor-in-vain, to say nothing of unnecessary cruelty, to bore the public eye and ear with appeals to which private effort could not respond.

But there *are* no doubt, many things really necessary and useful for the soldiers which private effort *can*, in a great measure supply:—The minor articles of wearing apparel, socks, under-clothes, etc., are within the power of families, associations and individuals to make up and send on, and without them, the soldier must suffer in only a lesser degree than if deprived of the heavier and more absolutely indispensable articles of blankets, shoes, etc. Even these minor articles cannot be got together, under existing circumstances, without submitting to sacrifices, and even incurring some privations on the part of those at home; but surely the cause is worthy of any sacrifices it may call for, and any minor privations incurred by those at home cannot be compared with those borne cheerfully by our soldiers in the field; though in truth, and simply in the sense of friendship for the soldiers themselves, we doubt the policy or propriety of continually dwelling upon their sufferings, causing them also to dwell upon such sufferings, depressing their minds, exaggerating their sorrows, and, we fear, too frequently causing desertions. If the whole press of a country is constantly *impressing upon any body of men an* idea that their sufferings and privations are very great and very terrible, will not the effect be to impress upon the minds of the individuals composing this body of men that their sufferings are indeed "terrible and not to be endured." Take another and better and more cheerful view. The men composing our army are in every sense of the word "men," the very bone and sinew of the country. They are worthy of honor, attention and respect. More than that, common sense would show that the army is the sword and shield, the very right arm of the Confederacy, upon the health and efficiency of which the safety of the country itself must depend. The government must be aware of this fact and is doing all it can for the real comfort of the men, who are too much of men to whine over every inevitable inconvenience which their so-called friends at home assiduously point out.

As long as men retain their health and strength, they can stand a great deal. It is when prostrated by sickness—when feeble and wounded, that they lose their powers of endurance and cry out for "a little drink," "like a sick girl." The field and regimental hospitals would seem to be indicated as the points where stimulants, comforts, luxuries might be most profitably directed. They that are well, need not physic nor delicacies, but they that are sick; neither do live and well men stand in need of constant expressions of sympathy and perpetual pattings on the back, which become rather tiresome after a while.

There is no use in talking about sending bulky articles The state of the transportation will not admit of that—Hence, we have reference especially to hospital stores which are generally lighter in their character.

By the way, from what we have seen of the arrivals at a Confederate port, said to be on government account, we must be permitted to doubt many of the stories we read of the alarming defect of shoes, blankets, clothes, etc., in our army.

Where We Really Are.

Recent events on both sides of the Atlantic have, we think, demonstrated the fact that the existing contest in what was once the United States has passed far beyond its political period, so far as the term political may be regarded as applicable to mere parties at home or abroad. The idea of Southern sympathizers at the North and of reconstructionists at the South is an obsolete one. Elections are decided upon issues which mark strictly formed and distinct and rapidly being individualized nationalities. Elections at the North are purely Northern, at the South they are, or ought to be, purely Southern. This is in accordance with the logic of events, and is virtually acknowledged by European powers, who stand aloof, seeing they can no longer have any hope, by proffering their friendly offices, to stay the effusion of blood and help in the restoration of peace and prosperity to disevered fragments of a once common country. The once "United States" has ceased to be longer anywhere regarded as forming only a single country; hence Europe must stand off—hence the elections in America turn purely upon peace and war—no longer upon the advantages to be got in a temporary quarrel, but upon the doubtful issues of protracted hostilities. The contest must hereafter be regarded from a purely military stand point. When kindred nations are once thus finally committed to hostilities, the only remedy is to fight it out.—What real effect did the celebrated Declaration of Independence effect in England during the first Revolution? Did the eloquence of Col. BARE, Mr. BURKE, or LORD CHATHAM, turn England from her course at that time? Was LORD NORTH's policy any less just when failure in it drove him from office than it was while he remained, perhaps the worst of prime ministers, but far from the least amiable of men. It was not the Revolutionary War that grew to be unpopular in England. It was the failure to obtain success. Men don't dislike war—especially for others—but they don't see the fun of being whipped, or what is nearly the same thing for an invading people, being unable to reap any profits for themselves, even if they do succeed in inflicting some evils upon their antagonists, which, after a while must grow to be poor fun, "e'en for a dail," who bears *almost* as bad a character as Mr. LINCOLN or any *other* of his (the deil's) servants.

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This is the *phase*, the existence of which we must now recognize, and it is better that we should recognize it at once. It would have been better had we recognized it from the first. Well, few of us did fully, and the result is that few can console their neighbors with that beautiful and consoling remark—"I told you so!" and those who do indulge in such a remark will generally get small credit for their large assumption of wisdom. We didn't, any of us recognize it fully and right down to ourselves as a national struggle with which certain adventious circumstances would have nothing to do. Each man Jack of us had his own private *hocus pocus*—worked his own little private mental thimble-rig to get clear of the difficulty and make the war disappear without trying its issues to their fullest extent and consequences.

The recent elections at the North have developed one issue distinctly made, and that is that the North has made up its mind that this is to be a war of complete submission or complete extermination. We beg our peace men, if such there be, to regard the recent Northern elections as they really were—declarations of implacable and bitter hostility. LINCOLN is a more absolute despot than ALEXANDER of Russia, for the Russian system has been, not erroneously, characterized as a despotism qualified by assassination. In England there are concurrent wills, influences and interests to be consulted and conciliated, but in Mr. LINCOLN's domains there is no power but that of an unrestrained majority, of which he holds the springs, for State lines have vanished, and State rights are but a phantom. There is really no bar to the Federal power but that which exists in the fear of popular insurrection That may come sooner or later—sooner perhaps than we think, but certainly not before the Northern nation gets sick of failure. A "fierce democracy," of that kind will not get sick of war, but of failure, and the more of that they have the sooner will they get sick of it, and the sooner will we have peace.

This is not a fancy view of the situation, but it is none the less honest and wholesome on that account, and it shows the real, plain road, and the *only* road to tangible peace, and assuredly that road will not be made shorter by turning to the right hand or to the left, or by setting down and fainting by the way.

The lesson of complete and disastrous failure, is the only which will impress upon the Northern sensorium the necessity of stopping this war. That lesson our armies can and will teach, as the armies of the States did the people of England in the last century. It is true, towards the close of the struggle the military and naval forces of France took part; but this while hastening the end, did not render its result more certain.

We have before us a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 11th the Washington correspondent of which pretends to give the substance of certain recent consultations in the LINCOLN cabinet, and among other things, the views of Messrs. CHASE, WELLS and STANTON, in which views LINCOLN himself is known to concur. Say they:—It is no longer simply the rebels in arms that we are fighting, but the whole people of the Southern States. They are all public enemies and can only be treated as such. If the war is prosecuted with vigor, in less than a year more the power of the rebellion will be broken; their armies defeated and scattered; Richmond, Charleston and Mobile in our [Yankee] possession—the whole Southern country conquered, and we [the Yankees] will then be in a position to dictate what terms we please to the vanquished rebels. It would be unjust to the loyal States of the North ever to allow the rebellious States again to enter into the Union upon an equality with the former. They are no longer to be recognized as states, but as conquered provinces, to be governed in such manner as Congress shall determine in short, the extreme doctrines of the CHARLES SUMNER School are held by President LINCOLN and the most influential, if not the most numerous portion of his cabinet. We are inclined to think that this correspondent represents LINCOLN's position with remarkable correctness, and LINCOLN has just been endorsed by the North. We ought to see that but one course remains open for the South—such resistance as will render the accomplishment of such scheme impossible, and long persistence in it ridiculous.

Inquest.

Coroner H. R. PERRIN held an inquest, on Tuesday, over the body of NATHAN COOPER, a youth about 17 years of age, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands on the evening of Monday last, whilst hunting on Eagle Island, opposite town; both barrels of the gun went off at the same time, the contents lodging in his head and instantly killing him. The verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death from "accidental discharge of his gun."

The Upper Dogs.

Most people remember the pleasant little poem published some years since about "the Upper and Under Dogs in a fight," the author chivalrously avowing himself in favor of the "Under Dog."

There is a pleasant little fight now going on among the big-dogs of the Yankee military and civil services, not excluding the naval, one big dog coming to the top and another dog going to the bottom with amazing rapidity and no little violence. The difference between this and most other fights—dog or no dog—is that we dont care the snap of a finger or the toss of a copper] for the upper or under one; nor indeed, *which* is upper or under. We only look on. We would encourage the combattants, if we could, to fight more gallantly and ferociously and perform their parts dog-fully;—what more could we do.

At present, ULYSSES S. GRANT is the dog whose back has just come to the top on the Western military arena, that of General ROSECRANZ having just disappeared. That MEADE in Virginia will soon be compelled to become the under dog is perfectly apparent, though who will take his place—whose back will next be upper, we don't know and we don't much care. GRANT showed great energy at Vicksburg—he is a man of indomitable perseverance, is no doubt brave, and is in every way a dangerous antagonist. How long he will keep his back up is a question which time alone can determine.

Decidedly the big dog of the political arena North of the Potomac is CHARLES SUMNER, Senator from Massachusetts. He it is who in truth governs the extreme Republican party. His views are the views to which the LINCOLN cabinet itself is forced to bow. That many other dogs would like to take his place and are ready at the first favourable opportunity to turn him with his feet in the air is beyond question, still, for the present, at least, he is master of the situation and growls defiantly, and, figuratively speaking, curls his tail.

Upper or under is alike to us—the one that bites the hardest is the dog for our money. If GRANT bits ROSECRANZ so much the better, and *vice versa*.

JUSTICE TO EMPLOYERS.—It is a notorious fact that our principal railroad and other lines of travel and transportation have, during the past 12 months, realized the most enormous profits and declared the most unprecedented dividends We appeal to the stockholders in these companies, at their annual meetings soon to be held, to see that proper action is taken in regard to the pay of officers, and in fact of all parties in their employ and dependent upon their pay, whether that pay be called salary or wages. The Companies are amply able to make any and every just and liberal allowance. Those in their employ are not able to do without it. From the President down to the humblest man working for daily wages let all be dealt with fairly, for the present state of prices renders this absolutely indispensable to their existence. Surely, the laborer is worthy of his hire, and now he must have a much *higher* hire than ever before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

AN old notion that of a public speaker who was abusing a man. "Give me" said he, "a bag of straw, ten pounds of meal and a pig's head, and I will make a better man."

LINCOLN, in his proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to make up their respective quotas of three hundred thousand men, preambles and proclaims a good deal, but the really important matter is contained in his preamble as follows, which mean to say—I want so many men to take the places of those about to retire, and at any rate I want men:

Whereas, The term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year, and

Whereas, In addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for three years or the war—not, however, exceeding three years.

This is *why* Mr. Lincoln wants these men. He next goes on to say—to-wit: By the 5th day of January, 1864, by which time if they don't volunteer he'll make them, by immediately commencing to draft. That is cool.

It would seem that the Yankee guns at Charleston, though of vast power and range, cannot stand everything, so that although by way of experiment they can throw shot and shell into Charleston from Morris' Island, for all practical purposes the city is not within the range. It is probable that at the rate they have been going on, a Parrot gun would have to be sacrificed upon Morris' Island for every square yard of brick-work displaced in the city—a losing business to the men of Parrot guns. This has already been tried and with about the results we have indicated.

But the force of these guns within anything less than a fabulous range, must be admitted to be tremendous, and if General Jere. Gilmer has really been able to put the stump of Fort Sumter in a position to withstand the fearful impact of these enormous projectiles thrown from Cummings' Point, then indeed, he may well be denominated the Todleben of this war.

We shall soon hear of lively doings. The siege has already lasted one hundred and ten days, and bids fair to be drawn out to "an illiad of woes.",

The following extract from the speech recently delivered at Blairgowrie, by EARL RUSSELL will indicate the position which the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain has assumed in regard to the iron-clads:

THE STEAM RAM QUESTION.

There are other questions with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in wars in time past, but they are themselves without any further armament, formed for act of offence and war. They are steam rams, which might be used for the purpose of war without ever touching the shores of the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this kind knowingly to depart from this country, not to enter into any Confederate port, not to enter into a port for a belligerent, would as you see, expose our good faith to great suspicion; and I feel certain that if during our war with France, the Americans had sent a line of battle ships to break our blockade at Brest, whatever reason they might have urged in support of that, we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Everything that the law of nations requires, everything that our law, that the Foreign Enlistment Act requires, I am prepared to do, and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, that the sanction of parliament should be asked to further measures. In short, to sum up, her Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything that the duty of neutrality requires; everything that is just to a friendly nation, taking as a principle that we should do to others as we should wish to be done to ourselves. But this we will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong.—We will not yield a jot of BRITISH right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power.

WE were pleased to see in our office this morning, Dr. R. V. LEMOINE, a venerable and experienced Physician, an exile from New Orleans, who passes through going South *en route* for a warm climate.

WE give below a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman, a native of Duplin county, but now, as the letter will show, serving with the army of Tennessee, in one of the regiments from Texas. If not quite fresh it is about as nearly so as almost any of the communications allowed to be written from the Western army, and not so far behind the telegraph itself:

CAMP NEAR CHATTANO GA.,
Oct. 11th, 1863.

DEAR UNCLE:—Scarcity of writing materials added to the necessary interruptions of camp life, has prevented me from informing you before now that Yankee bullets and shells did not put a period to my life in the late battles on Chickamauga Creek. I cannot go into particulars. But our regiment, Wilks', (consolidated 17th, 25th, 24th and 25th Texas) was in the battle Saturday evening for about one and a half hours, while shot and shell rained around us in a hail storm. We there captured 197 Yankees, including one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, and two Majors. This was done by Company K, and Company B. Darkness then closed the struggle. The Yankees were driven back nearly a mile (part of Crittenden's Corps) A little fore-noon black Jack exactly in front of me, received a very severe wound from a grape shot. The firing was awfully grand—ahead of anything I had "read about." The boys say that, in rapidity, "pouring peas on a raw hide" is no touch to it. On Sunday morning, 20th, we built a log breastwork expecting to be attacked; but no such good fortune. The enemy did the same, and about 9 o'clock we moved forward to attack him. We had to march and countermarch across a field in easy range and in view of two Yankee batteries. Of course they gave us no small share of their attention. Shells tumbled over us, under us, and in our midst. Balls of all sizes, grape, canister and 6 and 12 lb. balls, whizzed among us in copious profusion and fearful proximity One man in our Company was struck down by a grape, and another had his shoulder torn off. A 12 lb. ball went through Co. B, (next to us), took off one man's head and tore two others into ragged pieces! Many in the regiment were killed and wounded. During this state of things General Wood's Brigade was seen "double quicking" from the forest a little to our right, and I hear that Polk's Brigade had been previously driven from the same place. Gen. Cleburne (or "Old Pat,") then ordered Gen. Deshler to move up there and hold that ground. This was done. We were to keep the enemy at bay there, while other troops turned his flanks. We did so. This was 10 o'clock, A. M. The noise from that time till 3 o'clock, P. M., exceeded in rapidity and loudness anything I had ever imagined. About 3 o'clock we heard cheering on our right a half mile distant, and soon learned Crittenden's right had given way.—The firing then abated. A half hour after our right fell back, their ammunition being exhausted. Our Brigade then expected to be flanked, and one company was thrown out on the exposed flank to watch the enemy. A half hour's skirmish ensued, at the end of which Gen. Cleburne led another Brigade to the abandoned ground, and before you could say "Jack Robinson" the ball opened again the shot and shell heavy. The Yankee battery there which, with one on our left, had kept up a raking cross fire on our Brigade, opened on the new comer with shell, grape and canister. In five minutes Gen. Cleburne ordered two battalions of his division up to the ridge on which we were posted 50 yards to our right. They went to work in earnest, and three or four solid shots knocked old Abe's battery into next week. I then heard the gunners cry "good!" And grand it was. I was amazed at the rapidity with which they fired. 'Twas deafening. In 10 minutes a shout—a perfect tiger—was raised on the right and soon extended all along our lines. Those old woods joined us in our exultation. The Yankees were running like frightened wolves. They never stopped until they reached Chattanooga, 12 or 14 miles off. The joy and their manifestations of it on the part of our artillerymen, at every fire, amused me very much. One little fellow went into ecstasies, jerked of his hat, threw it on the ground, jumped and shouted. You would have thought him crazy. Well, we spent a day burying the dead, who were lying all over the woods. Then we moved forward and formed a line of battle at old battle-ground, built breastworks, &c. Bragg's plans, of course, are unknown, but he has about 1,500 guns on Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Peak as well as at all other convenient points, completely commanding the town. One day has been spent shelling the Yankee forts, with what results I know not. A few shells have been exchanged almost every day, and there has been considerable cannonading at and beyond Lookout Peak, 2 or 3 miles from our position. We are east of town. Bragg's headquarters are on Missionary Ridge, just behind us. Of the future I know nothing. President Davis rode down our lines Saturday in company with Bragg. Our works were covered with flags, cheering him. Our soldiers are in excellent health and spirits. Some of the prisoners we took said to us: "Boys, you ought to have let us whip you here. It would have ended the war, and we would all have gone home this winter. Wasn't that cool? Miserable, low-bred, inhuman, rascally, thieving scums of christendom! Our subjugation the only termination to the war! I would a thousand times prefer a French Protectorate. God forbid that I or you or anybody should be *forced* to submit to even a *decent government*, much less a barbarous fiddle and brainless despotism! But I have no apprehension. We shall gain our independence, if we deserve it. If we are cowards and poltroons and speculators, we ought not to be free. God will do right about it. A. C. Avery is on Hill's staff, and Thad. Coleman is his chief of engineers. I have no other acquaintances here.—Write me all the news. Send me the Daily Journal. I never see a North Carolina paper. I read the Chat. Rebel & Memphis Appeal. The latter is an excellent paper. Address me at Chattanooga. The mail is opened at Chickamauga Depot, 5 miles from here.

Yours truly,
B. F. G., Jr.

P. S. An old lady living near here was lamenting the evils of war a few days ago, and wound up thus: "The nasty Yankees come 'round along here, and our soldiers was runnin' 'em so close they made a line of fight right in my yard, and ruined my young apple trees, and tore down my ash hopper." Who was after them? some one asked. "Mr. Forrest's critter company," said she.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER, VA.,
October 22d, 1863.

Our Last Advance.

Editors Journal:—

As to the object of this move I know nothing, and if I did it would probably not be prudent to reveal it if I were at liberty. Some say it was to give the enemy a good thrashing while others are of the opinion that it was to remove their proximity from Richmond, and our lines. However true or untrue these various rumors may be, it is enough to know that they were moved back to the Potomac losing several thousand prisoners, and it is only my object to notice the spirit and gallant conduct of our noble soldiers; and I trust no one will think me personal when I refer to some of the feats of the well known 1st N. C. cavalry, who have done so much for our cause and received such due congratulations from even our best commanders.—Twice on this occasion I understand it has been complimented highly by our gallant and dashing commander Lieut. Gen. Stuart. Once for driving the enemy's infantry skirmishers from before our battery, and again for chasing their cavalry in perfect rout a distance of eight miles. In the charge before the battery the gallant Lieut. Col. Thos. Ruffin fell mortally wounded, whose last words to his regiment were "gentlemen follow me, and keep cool."—Here too our brave and efficient commander Brigadier Gen. J. B. Gordon was slightly wounded, though still kept the saddle, and is now on duty with his command. Our troops all appear to be in good spirits. When we would ride by our infantry they would say "go ahead boys, if you can't shove them we can." Besides this I can speak for my own regiment, and say that it was and still is in fine spirits; and confident of our final victory over the enemy. Hoping no one will think me personal, for all done their full duty, I must not fail to notice among the many others the gallant conduct of Corp'l Henry J. Jones and Bugler B. W. Privett of Company H. Others may have acted equally brave, but these being in my own Company I am witness to their fears. In the various charges made they did not fail to take the front, and tell their comrades to come on. Corp'l Sauls had his horse shot from under him close to where Col Ruffin, his old Capt. fell. I regret to state that Bugler Privett was wounded, but not seriously. Private Rufus F. Walston also acted nobly on the field. Private George F. Dewey, a member of our Company, who was acting Sergt. Maj. displayed brilliant conduct on the field also. His horse was shot from under him at Auburn or Kaper's Mills, near Warrenton Junction, where Col. Ruffin fell.

Please give this space in your columns and oblige yours.

Respectfully,
LAUS DEO,
Private Co. H, 1st N. C. C.

For the Journal.

To the Stockholders W. & W. R. R. Co:

GENTLEMEN—As your Annual Meeting is approximating, I beg to call your attention to a subject of *very* grave importance to a class of persons closely connected with and dependent upon you—your employees. Since the war commenced, only a small increase of wages and salaries has been made. During that time, the cost of living has very greatly increased; so much so, that now ten dollars will not buy as much Bacon, Meal, and plain clothes as one dollar would have purchased in 1860. The probability is that all articles of necessity will greatly advance in price during the next twelve months. If your employees were only able to support their families and lay by a small amount for "a rainy day" previous to the war, what will become of them during the coming year, if their pay is not increased? I see from the *Journal* that your dividends this year have been very large. The probability is that they will be at least as large the coming year. Many of your employees are sacrificing health, and some of them daily risking their lives. Most of them have dependent families. Their claims are strong—their *wants* urgent. I have no doubt your Board of Directors have, and will have every disposition to make a liberal increase of pay, but they may have some doubts as to your approval. Will you not take such action at your next meeting as will remove all doubts?—Such is the prayer of one who knows and *feels* the necessity.

AN EMPLOYEE.

For the Journal.

CAMP 31ST REG'T N. C. T.,
SULLIVAN'S ISLAD,
NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me space enough in your columns, to make a few remarks in behalf of the noble citizens of Hertford county, who have so liberally and willingly contributed to the wants of the worthy boys of Co. G, 31st Reg't N. C. T., who have been so long contending for the rights of our much beloved country.

To R. G. Cowper, Esq., Capt. James Barnes, J. B. Slaughter, Esq., Jas. A. Dick, Rev. T. W. Hays, W. C. Jenkins, Esq., and David Harrell, Esq.

Gentlemen: Through your exertions in behalf of my Company, we have been indeed blessed. I have been appointed by the Company to thank you, and through you every individual, even for the very smallest donation. We have never been in a starving condition, but we, in connection with all others, have suffered and do suffer for wholesome food. We do not complain of the government, we have never complained and never will, but though we have suffered for food, yet we have an abiding confidence in our administrative officers to believe that it was beyond their power to make us more comfortable. We entered into the service, for patriotic purposes alone. We have encountered, and are still willing to endure any hardships that may come, that at last we may have a clear conscience that we have done our duty for our grieved but glorious Confederacy. And gentlemen, let us assure you that nothing has such an inspiring influence upon the poor soldiers, far from home, exposed as they are, as to have the indubitable evidence, such as you and other friends at home have given us, that you feel an interest, not only for us individually, but it proves to us that you are heart and soul with us in the great struggle for Southern Independence. It proves to us that old Hertford, one among the first to respond to the demands upon her for defenders of Southern homes and firesides, has not grown weary in well doing. All of her sons are in the field, but few conscripts have been taken from her soil, and the aged, who are at home, are ever ready and willing to help the soldiers who are cheerfully fighting yours and our battles. When the cannon shall cease to roar; when the tended field shall be evacuated; when the time worn soldier shall return to his home crowned with laurels of victory; when our glorious flag shall float in triumph from every hill top in the Confederacy, and the rights of freemen secured to us, we will return to old Hertford to bless each and every one of you.—Please accept our most heartfelt thanks for the provisions sent to us, and we will ever be yours, greatfully,

ISAAC PIPKIN,
Capt. Co G, 31st Reg't N. C. T. for the Company.

The following is the names of the donors who have cheerfully contributed to the wants of my company:

Wm Vaughan, Mrs Dr Wheeler, Pipkin Vaughan, Miles Laurence, Lewis Parker, Mrs Jno Southall, Mrs Jno Moore, Mrs Jno W Harned, R E Beale, David Parker, Mrs Deberry Jenkins, Mrs Jas W Hill, Orrin Parker, Mathias Vaughan, Wm Dunning, Mrs Lewis Spiers, J A Jackson, Mrs Tompson, Jno P Lee, Mrs W P Bearman, Mrs W N H Smith, Maj J J Yeates, F M Capehart, R R Parker, P S Williams, Soldiers' Aid Society, 44 pairs socks; J J Vaughan, I T Spiers, Capt E D Brett, Walter Woyrick, B T Speirs, W T Bynum, W S Daughtrey, C C Furgason, Jas A Worrell, Alex Brett, Mrs E M Everette, Jacob Barnes, Jas Barnes, R G Cowper, J H Galling, J R Darden, S J Winborn, A Redlick, Capt S Moore, Wm Porter, Mrs. J Furgason, J Vann, Mrs Julian Pelcot, J H Jernigan, Wm Hays, S Shap, Sen, W Lewis, Sen, J J Scull, Jacob Sharp, H Hays, Dr J W Lewis, J B Harr, W L Daniel, Starkey Piland, A Evans, Z Askew, Mrs Mary Jones, D Morris, J Nusom, J Baker, Sen, H G Jiffith, P Jordon, J A Vann, Jos Harred, E D Sen, J Wilson Harrell, Col J P Howell, W T Norfleet, Geo Vallentine, G Baker, Dr J W Goring, L R Jernigar, S S Harrell, J J Jordan, Job Peirce, J B Taylor, D Barns, David Harrell, J D Shaw, J R Doughtie, J B Slaughter, Mrs J A Mezzell, L Morris, L Nowell, J A Mezzell, A Jomas, J J Perry, W W Sessoms, Capt J T Mabane, Eli Sharp, H Taylor, Thos Cullen, J Downing, A C Todd, W L Parker, Richard Rountree, W H Exley, Lieut D Parker, Jno Baker, Moses Todd, Lieut Askew, Lieut W P Taylor, J W Evans, T Perry, T H Evans, Henry C Sharp, W Peale, D V Sessoms, J B Freeman, Mills Sumner, W Brown, N B Adkins, J S Godwin, Jno Lassiter, Chas Jenkins, G H Mitchell, J W Jernigan, J E Jenkins, Kindred Hollomon, George Askew, W W Mitchell, as Newsom, A S Sessoms, Austin Cook, W H Darden, J J Parker, A J Hollomon, Geo Holloman, Jalon Hollomon, Augustus Bass, M E Newsom, J L Jenkins, J A Riddick, Jas Mitchell, T Taylor, Thomas Sewell, I W Hays, W C Jenkins.

From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph

The Next Wheat Crop.

SPARE THE PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier makes grievous complaints that the wheat prospects for next spring are exceedingly gloomy, on account of the absence of planting labor, the State draft having placed too large a portion of the productive population in the field

...od to our forbearance, and that we will submit in-...finitely to be hounded and harried by the hireling ...dogs that make up their armies. We could tell them ...something if we chose, of thoughts that are passing ...through men's minds here that would give them new ...ideas of what may come of the wanton and beastly war ...they are waging against us.

A Pleasant Picture.—The Confederate Tax Collectors and Assessors have just finished their tour through the county of Cumberland, collecting the money tax and receiving the tax in kind. The money tax for the year ending Oct. 1st, is upwards of $100,000, equal to three times the county, in cash, apart from the ...and town taxes, of about half a million ...dollars. We can find in their admiration of the ...Confederate Government the people in the pay-...ment of this tax. It was everywhere paid ...cheerfully, many stating at the time ...how worthily it all passed. And besides ...paying the money tax, but extended also ...a little tax, the only complaint about ...it from persons who made less than a ...thousand dollars and therefore had to be ex-...empted, was that they were required to pay a tax to ...the government but ...not to the government but ...for a man, it may be, who ...was in the army. We hope the ...

Public Meeting in Warren County.

On the 20th of October, at the largest meeting of the citizens of Warren county ever held in their Court-House in the town of Warrenton, F. A. Thornton was called to the Chair, and L. Henderson appointed Secretary.

In a few able and eloquent remarks, the Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to take such steps as may be necessary to bring down the price of the necessaries of life to the government standard. Hon. W. N. Edwards, being called on, made able and patriotic remarks, cordially endorsing the object of the meeting. J. T. Williams offered the following resoluti ns, which, after addresses by Dr. Pitchford, Gen. Jenkins, J. B. Bachelor, all favoring their adoption, and an amendment, at the suggestion of Dr. Pritchard, to the 5th resolution, were unanimously adopted,—the meeting voting on each resolution separately.

Resolved 1st. That we the citizens of Warren county, will promptly deliver the tenth of our products to the government, as required by law.

Resolved 2nd. That we pledge ourselves to sell to the government and families of soldiers and other consumers, all of our surplus products, at the prices established by government, and we further pledge ourselves when any citizen refuses to sell his surplus at government prices, to report him to the government agent, that his surplus may be impressed.

Resolved 3rd. That we will not under any circumstances sell to speculators, or encourage speculation in the necessaries of life.

Resolved 4th. That we regard it to be the duty of all good citizens to sustain the credit of the government, and we will look upon him as a public enemy who directly or indirectly seeks to depreciate the currency.

Resolved 5th. That the merchants, mechanics, tanners, millers and traders, of whatsoever character, who buy to sell again, and charge more than thirty per cent profit on their charges, shall not be considered as embraced in the above resolution as consumers.

Resolved 6th. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint two persons in each district to procure the names of all who are willing to subscribe their names to the foregoing resolutions, and when so obtained report the same to the Chairman in order that he may present these resolutions, together with the names of all who subscribe them, to the County Court, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes of this said Court, and preserved as a part of the history of the times.

On motion of D. Pritchard, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Petersburg Register and Petersburg Express, with a request to publish, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy.

F. A. THORNTON, Ch'mn.
L. Henderson, Sec'ty.

Recapture of a Prize from the Yankees.—Some months ago the British schooner Atlantic, Captain Lazzo, sailed from Bahama to Matamoras, and having completed the voyage, while lying at Boca del Rio at the mouth of the river, on the 10th of August last, she was captured by the United States steamer Princess Royal. The mates were removed to the steamer, leaving the captain and three men on board. She was then put in charge of a prize master with seven men, and started for New Orleans. The Bahama *Herald*, of the 3d inst., says:

John Bull was not, however, to be caught napping even by those exceedingly smart people, who on the 2d captured Nassau on paper. Captain L. succeeded in getting the invincible Yankees under the influence of liquor, and like a brave and gallant Britton as he is, boldly attacked them, and, notwithstanding the odds, succeeded in putting them all in irons. He then changed the schooner's course for Havana, where he arrived safe and sound on September 3d, with the fruits of his splendid victory, seven prisoners, eighteen stand of arms, one flag, &c. He immediately turned the *pirates* over to the Spanish authorities, and made his statement to the British Consul. The representatives of both Governments endorsed his course, and dispatches in relation to the affair were forwarded Lord Lyons on the 6th inst. The wildest excitement existed in Havana on the arrival of the schooner, and men of all nations united in their praises of the noble bravery of Captain L., who thus so adroitly turned the tables on these would be monarchs of the seas.

The First Kiss.

There are several ways to tell a story. Some genius has attempted to describe a young lady's sensation on receiving her first kiss. He makes her say, "the first time she was kissed she felt like a vase of roses swimming in honey and *eau de cologne*. She also felt as if something were running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots, drawn by angels, shaded by honeysuckles, and the whole spread with united rainbows."

Elizabeth Barrett Browning relates a similar episode in her life as follows:

First time he kissed me, he only kissed
The fingers of this hand wherewith I write;
And ever since it grew more clear and white,
Slow to world greeting, quick with it. 'Oh, list!'
When the angels speak. A ring of amethyst
I could not wear here plainer to my sight
Than that first kiss. The second passed in height
The first, and sought the forehead, and half missed,
Half lighted on my hair. Oh, beyond meed!
That was the cream of love, when love's own crown
With sanctifying sweetness did precede.
The third upon my lips was folded down,
In perfect purple state since when, indeed,
I have been proud and said, 'My love, my own.'

And very stupidly told, too, according to our unpoetic notion. But Lovengood, with whose quaint sayings many of our Tennessee readers are familiar, explains the effect of a similar operation with a good deal more graphic truth, and fully as much poetry, as follows:

"I happened to pass next day; of course I stopped to enjoy a look at the temper, as she was mighty lovin' to me. She put wun arm round my neck and tuther wun wher the curcingle goes round a hoss, tuck the intern one with her left foot, and gin me a kiss! Says she, 'Natty, my love, I've got sumthin' for you—a new sensation!'—and I believed it, for I began to feel it already. My toes felt like as if minners war nibblin' at em—a cold streak run up and down my back, like a lizard with a turkey hen arter him in settin' time, and my stummick was hot and onsatisfied like!"

Affairs about Vicksburg.—After all their bluster the Yankees seem to have made precious little by their capture of Vicksburg. It was an empty triumph. In a military point of view it has availed them but little, while disease has swept off thousands and thousands of their men. A letter to the Chicago *Times*, in describing the condition of affairs there, says:

The health of the troops is far from good. In some commands the sickness is wide-spread and alarming. Some regiments are nearly half on the sick list. One battery (Bolton's Chicago) is reported to have but five really well men in it. The general complaints in camp are dysentery, ague, and malarial fever. The present month is considered the worst in the year for these diseases.

Among the negroes mortality is on the increase.—*Whole regiments and companies are being decimated.—They die by dozens, scores and hundreds.* They literally perish as the beasts of the field, with little more attention or sympathy bestowed on them before or after death. The deaths in Colonel Gilchrist's regiment averaged twenty-four per day for some time. It will not number over 300 to-day, and still disease and death hold high carnival in its repulsive regions. Other colored regiments and camps are in equally bad condition. Wherever the negroes assemble in camp, pestilence marks them for her own. Their destiny is being fearfully accomplished.

Gen. Sherman's army corps is still encamped on Big Black, and suffering greatly from intermittent and malarial fever. The atmosphere of that region is rife with disease, if one may believe half that they hear. Camps are continually changed from one location to another, in hopes of improving the sanitary condition, with but little abatement in the amount or character of the sickness. Many regiments have less than 200 effective men. The First Iowa Battery are more than one half on the sick list. Other commands are in the same condition. Mush discouragement and despondency prevails as a consequence.

Hill and Breckinridge.—It is greatly to be regretted that any occasion should arise for the President to deal harshly with a distinguished officer, like General D. H. Hill—but, still, when unfortunately it does arise, and under circumstances like those which characterize the present case, it is the duty of the President to act as he may believe the good of the service requires. He has, no doubt, after a equainting himself fully with the facts connected with Gen. Hill's imputed dereliction in the battle of Chickamauga, thought it advisable to relieve that officer of his command in the Army of Tennessee, and to order him to report himself to Adjutant-General Cooper, in Richmond. But, however we may regret the necessity for this proceeding, we are more than satisfied with the selection which he has made of a successor to the command of Hill's corps. We consider John C. Breckinridge as decidedly one of the ablest, as he is certainly one of the bravest, of our Generals. He has won his spurs in more than one gallant fight. Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Baton Rouge, Chickamauga, all witnessed his heroism and testified to his fitness for any command to which he might be called. The title and dignity of Lieutenant General are worthily conferred upon him, and he will prove himself equal to all the responsibilities of this new position.

In this affair between the President and General Hill, being entirely ignorant of its particulars, we do not think it proper in us to express an opinion. We hope that it will be settled in some way that will be mutually satisfactory and without detriment to the public interests.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM GORDONSVILLE, VA.

Gordonsville, Va., Oct. 25th, 1863.

It is reported that the Yankees are again at Warrenton Junction. One hundred and fifty prisoners, part of those captured at Charlestown went through to-day. A man belonging to the Provost Guard was shot dead at Culpeper Court House for stealing cabbages last night.

A Yankee calling himself Timothy McKean, from New Hampshire, was arrested as a spy here to-day.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—ROSECRANZ SUPERCEDED BY GRANT.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1863.

The flag-of-truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday evening, with Northern dates to the 23d.

The Herald's news summary says there are no signs of a battle between the forces of Meade and Lee; and with the exception of Stuart's cavalry, there is no portion of Lee's army north of the Rapidan.

Important movements in the army of the Potomac are now on foot, the precise objects of which it is not proper to make public at the present time.

Meade was in Washington on yesterday, in consultation with the President.

Grant has been ordered to supercede Rosecrantz; his movement beyond Chattanooga without orders from Washington, having given offence to the military authorities there. Rosecrantz has gone to Cincinnati.

Secretary Stanton had arrived at Nashville.

In New York on Thursday, Gold opened at 135¾, and closed at 134¾. The market is quoted "panicy."

FROM EUROPE, &c.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1863

The steamer Hibernian has arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 13th October.

Laird's rams had been seized by the British government. The London Herald considered the act as significant that Russell had succumbed to the pressure put upon him by the Federal government.

Lord Lyndhurst died on the 12th, aged 91 years.

Deplorable accounts had been received in Paris of the damage caused by the inundation in the South of France.

Archduke Maximilian has made the following reply to the Mexican deputation. The wishes of the Mexican Assembly of notables have touched me deeply. It cannot but be exceedingly flattering for our house that they have turned their eyes to the descendants of Charles Fifth. Although the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation, with free institutions, is a most noble one, it must nevertheless be in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, be re-established on a legitimate and firm basis, with the spontaneous expression and wishes of the whole nation. I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent upon a plebiscite of the whole country; and on the other hand it would be my duty to ask for guarantees which are indispensable to secure Mexico against the dangers which threaten her integrity and independence. Should these guarantees be obtained, and the universal vote of the nation be given in my favor, I am ready to accept the throne, subject to the approval of the Emperor, my brother.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.—Cotton.—The sales to-day reach thirty thousand bales, at an advance of 1-4.

Oct. 13th.—The probable sales to day reach thirty thousand bales. The market is excited and very active and buoyant, with a further advance of ⅛.

An earthquake was felt in England on the 6th. Five columns of the papers are filled with accounts of the shock, from correspondents in different parts of the country.

Grant assumes command of the armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Kentucky, with plenary powers, and will assume and direct affairs at Chattanooga. Thomas takes command of Rosecranz's army.

FROM THE NORTH—REMOVAL OF DAHLGREN.

Richmond, Oct. 26th, 1863.

A telegram to the New York World, dated Washington, Oct. 22d, says that it has learned from a trustworthy source that Dahlgren was relieved from the command of the Iron-clad fleet at Charleston a few days since, by Capt. Thos. Turner, of the Ironsides, who has been appointed to the position.

It is rumored at Washington that Meade will shortly be removed. Sedgwick is spoken of as his successor.

The London Times, referring to the iron rams, says that the question must now be argued in a proper and legal manner. Vessels will now have to leave the Mersey with clearbills, or not at all.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Richmond, Oct. 26, 1863.

The New York Herald, of the 2rd, contains a letter dated London, Oct. 10th, purporting to give the outline of a treaty to be entered into between the Pope, Austria, France, Spain and the Confederate States, the latter stipulating, upon the guarantee of her independence, never to attempt to annex any portion of Mexico, Cuba, or Porto Rico, and to aid in repelling any armed intervention of the United States in Mexico, or the Spanish West India Colonies. The writer says that it is feared if the Lincoln administration should conquer the South, it would undertake to rule all America by the sword, and consider the whole civilized world too contracted for the field of its operations. He then intimates, at some length, that the best policy of Lincoln, under the circumstances, is to make peace with the South, and let the two republics work out the problem of man's capacity for self-government. The letter closes by recommending Bennett to advocate the peace policy. The Herald closes its editorial allusions to to the letter, to which it attaches importance, by urging another vigorous blow at the rebellion, as, by prolonging the war, we increase the danger of European intervention, and a war throughout christendom.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Richmond, Oct. 27, 1863.

New York papers of the 24th, report that Dahlgren's removal now, is said to be certainly untrue.

Meade has returned to his command after a satisfactory interview with the President, with instructions to follow up and attack Lee. Meade's head quarters are at Warrenton. It will be some time before the army can advance.

The destruction of the railroad by the rebels is complete. Everything in the shape of a bridge or culvert is utterly demolished.

Notes between Gillmore and Dahlgren, denying any disagreement between them, are published. The Baltimore American says that Meade's army will take a new route to Richmond.

Lt. Glassell has arrived in New York, and has been committed to the county jail.

Gold in New York on Saturday, was quoted at 147.—There was a snow storm at St. Louis on the 23d, six inches deep.

The Etna, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th, has arrived. A guard of marines had been placed on board the rams seized in the Mersey.

Nothing new from Poland.

Queen Victoria attended the inauguration of Prince Albert's statue at Aberdeen.

The drain of gold from the Bank of France continues.

Sweeden declines a treaty of alliance with Denmark.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued excited, and closed on the 14th at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. On the 15th, prices were still advancing.

The *Courier d'Etats Unis* says the Cabinets of Washington and Richmond have assented to the removal of the French tobacco stored at Richmond, and vessels were about repairing to City Point, when the Washington Administration suddenly withdrew the consent it had given.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Oct. 24, 1863.

Ten Yankee prisoners, including an acting Ensign captured in a barge near Georgetown, by our cavalry, arrived here this afternoon. They belonged to the schooner Ward, blockading off Georgetown, and were taken after setting fire to and destroying a small schooner loaded with cotton in Deer Creek.

There has been considerable increase in the enemy's squadron off this harbor, and an increase off Hilton Head. Very little firing to day.

Charleston, Oct. 25, 1863.

All is quiet this morning. No change in the firing. The weather is stormy and the enemy is quiet, both on land sea.

The following is reported as the result of the voting in the 4th regiment S. C. Cavalry, for member of Congress from the first Congressional District: Gen. Jno. McQueen, 123; Col. J. H. Witherspoon, 75. In Marlborough District the vote is reported: Witherspoon, 339; McQueen, 315.

The returns from Greenville, including part of the army vote, gives J. P. Boyce 648, and Farrow 249.

In the army Lewis Mayer has received a majority of 517 votes over Hon. B. Barnwell Rhett.

FROM CHARLESTON—YANKEE BATTERIES OPENED ON SUMTER AGAIN

Charleston, Oct. 26th, 1863.

The enemy's batteries Gregg and Wagner, opened fire at eleven o'clock this morning, from seven guns on the former and four on the latter. The fire was principally directed again Sumter and Fort Johnson. Two of the Monitors were also engaged. The firing ceased at dark. One hundred shell were thrown from Morris Island, and from the Monitors one hundred and sixty five of them struck. Some ten or fifteen shots from twelve pounder Parrots, were fired at Moultrie. No damage done yet. Our batteries replied vigorously.

THE BOMBARDMENT GOES ON AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Oct. 27th, 1863.

Firing of the enemy was renewed at 7 o'clock this morning from Gregg, Wagner and centre batteries, upon Sumter, Fort Johnson, and occasionally upon Moultrie and the batteries upon Sullivan's Island—the heaviest upon Sumter. The shot and shell thrown were mostly two and three hundred pounder parrots. Some of the James and Weard rifled cannon shots have been picked up. No casualties so far. Our batteries keep up a steady fire. The Monitors opened hot this morning.

Charleston, Oct. 27th, 1863.

Four Monitors opened at eleven o'clock, A. M., on Sumter, at a distance of one mile, and ceased firing between three and four P. M. The firing from Gregg, Wagner and the centre battery on Sumter, Johnston and Simkins, has been very severe to-day.

At 11½ o'clock this morning the enemy fired three or four solid shots from their centre battery into the city. Only one building, the Union Bank, was struck;—no person injured. A report from Fort Johnson says that the enemy's gun firing on the city burst on the fifth discharge.

A dispatch from Sumter states that one of the enemy's guns in the battery East of Gregg, burst at 12 M.

Up to six o'clock this evening, six hundred and thirty shots were fired at Sumter. The casualities to-day were Lieut. Brown, of the 12th Ga., mortally wounded in Sumter; Private Reeves, at Johnston, killed; Private Davis, same place, wounded. Our batteries are steadily resisting the enemy's fire.

Charleston, Oct. 28th, 1863.

Heavy firing on the S. W. face of Sumter was kept up all night by the Monitors and two guns at Gregg. Firing from four of the enemy's batteries was again renewed this morning on Sumter, Johnson and Sullivan's Island batteries. Only one Monitor is now in sight. The Ironsides remains quiet at her old anchorage. No further casualties to report.

FROM ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Oct. 26, 1863.

Our cavalry continues active operations in Sequatchie Valley to the great annoyance of the enemy. On Friday they captured the notorious Col. Cliff, of Tennessee, with rockets and mails. From the mails we learn the important facts that Rosecranz has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and Gen. Thomas ordered to take immediate command, under Grant, who commands the department.

Orders to Burnside were also in the captured mails

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

Missionary Ridge, Oct. 22nd, via Chickamauga, Oct. 25th, 1863.

Four brigades of the enemy arrived down the river this morning to their picket lines, as if for the purpose of making an attack on our forces at the base of Lookout.—After manœuvring around for an hour, two brigades withdrew, the others remaining under cover of the banks of Chattanooga Creek. In the meantime, the battery on Moccasin point opened fire on Hood's division, and fired slowly throughout the morning, without doing any damage.

The weather is clear and quite warm.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Oct. 27th, 1863.

G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of Commerce at Savannah, and of the late Bank Convention at Richmond, in conjunction with the officers of the Banks in other States, requests a meeting of the representatives of the Banks of the Confederate States, and the members elect to Congress, to be held in Augusta on the 16th November, to consider and act on questions relating to the currency. By request it is respectfully asked of the members of the Press Association to give the subject such notice as they may deem consistent with the best interests of our country.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Gordonsville, Oct. 27.

There was a reported cavalry skirmish at Beale's on yesterday. The enemy attempted to capture our wagons, having rail road iron from the torn up track. They were attacked by our cavalry and driven off. Our loss is reported at four killed and about forty wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Five Yankee pickets were brought here to-day, two of which were deserters.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Oct. 27th, 1863.

The last flag of truce boat brought up one hundred and eighty sick and wounded prisoners. The same number of Yankees will be sent to City Point to-morrow.

At a recent Democratic meeting in New York, Judge Betts was interrupted in a speech favoring a prosecution of the war, by cries of peace.

The Herald professes to believe that Napoleon is sending immense reinforcements to Mexico. Another letter from its London correspondent says that the French Emperor has already sent sixty thousand soldiers to Mexico, and that he is quietly embarking and sending off soldiers, cannon, and army supplies every week.

Cotton 84 to 86 cents in New York.

Sigel on the Russian Alliance.—Gen. Sigel made a speech at Wheeling, Va., last week. A report of it says:

He took the ground that the fever through the country, now prevailing, for an alliance with Russia, was a new danger, and also a danger indeed. It would be a diplomatic alliance—not one of principle, and it would lose us more support and sympathy from the only friends we had in Europe. The liberty-loving masses of Europe—of England, France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, hate Russia. Besides, such an alliance would bring us no strength. What avail is Russia?—She seeks us for her own diplomatic selfish purposes.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

I now have two opponents in the field, neither of whom have made any public declaration of their sentiments and principles as you had a right to expect of them. Nor have they attacked the principles and policy avowed in my former cards.

While I claim no credit for being in the army in the performance of a duty which we all owe to a common cause, I am unable to understand the motives of those who are willing to confer a *great* honor on a political aspirant who can give no satisfactory excuse for remaining out of the army throughout the war.

Col. Robert Strange, who has recently announced himself, is in the prime of life, and the enjoyment of excellent health, and ought to have joined the army in the beginning of the struggle. It is true that he has been Solicitor for the district during a portion of the war, and is also a Colonel of a Militia Regiment, but both of these offices could have been filled with ability by gentlemen who from *age* or other causes were unfitted for camp life. If my example had been followed by the fighting population of the South, in sacrificing private interests and entering the army on the 15th of April, 1861, our independence would have been conquered in less than six months. On the other hand, if Col. Strange's example had been followed by our fighting population in remaining at home to pursue their usual avocations, the enemy would have conquered and enslaved us without a struggle.

I must now remind my friends that while Col. Strange is going the rounds of the Fall Term of the Courts, and can see his friends and have every advantage in securing votes, my hands are completely tied, having no control over my time, and I must rely entirely upon *their* exertions, being confident of a triumphant result, if *they* will make known my principles and position at home and in the army.

Your Ob't Servant,
O. P. MEARES,
A. Q. M. 61st N. C. Troops.

Sept. 30th, 1863. 21-10 & 1 5t

Wilmington, Oct. 21st, 1863.

I will address the people of Kenansville on Saturday, the 24th, at Jacksonville on the 27th, at Goldsboro' the 29th, and at Clinton on the 31st inst.

WM. S. DEVANE.

Oct. 23, 1863—38-6t

WANTED TO HIRE.

TWO OR THREE WAGONS AND TEAM to work at Salt Works on Wrightsville Sound. Apply to
JOHN J. CONOLEY, or
DeROSSET, BROWN & CO.

Sept. 30th 21-tf—1-1t

WANTED TO HIRE,

ONE OR TWO TEAMS to haul wood on Sound. Apply to
HARRIS & HOWELL.

Oct. 15th, 1863 31-2w—4-2w.

DIED.

In the fortieth year of his age, at his residence in the Town of Wilmington, after a severe illness of two weeks, Wm. T. J. Vann, Sheriff of New Hanover county.

The deceased had been for several years, and was at the time of his death, Sheriff of the County, and discharged the duties of that difficult and responsible office with entire satisfaction. He was kind and considerate, but prompt, fearless and just. He oppressed no man yet never neglected the public interest. As a public officer he was honest, faithful and capable. As a man he was social and kind, generous and noble in his nature. As a citizen he was liberal, public spirited and patriotic;—as a friend sympathetic, faithful and true. Happy in his domestic relations, he was loving and beloved. He bore his severe and painful illness with fortitude and unmurmuring patience, and died peacefully and calmly.

It is no ordinary loss that this community has sustained in the death of such a man. He leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his untimely death. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death." Who that looked upon his manly form as he stood less than one month ago, in all the fulness of health and happiness, the bridegroom of a happy bride, can realize that to day he lies all cold in death? No words can express the deep sympathy for his bereaved young widow. The bride of yesterday is the widow of to-day. He alone who in his wisdom has seen fit so grievously to afflict, can bind up the crushed and broken heart.

At Raynham, Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, 1863, Mrs. LOUISA PATTERSON, mother of the Rev. George Patterson, of the Diocese of North Carolina.

In this county, on the 11th inst., THOMAS COBBETT, in the 87th year of his age.

The deceased was a man of industrious habits, a kind and obliging neighbor, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church for some fifty-four years; he leaves an aged companion, several children, and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss. But they mourn not without hope, for he so adorned his profession as to leave the impression that he was one of God's elects or chosen ones. He has fought the last great battle, and his soul has taken its flight to the God who gave it. "Write, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Com.*

In Duplin county, on the 24th instant, LEONIDAS C. GRADY, aged 19 years; only son and child of Stephen M. Grady, Esq.

He volunteered while yet a boy, and entered the Confederate Army at the commencement of the war. His disease was Consumption, contracted in the army of Virginia.—"Peace to his ashes."

In this town, on the 25th inst., CHARLES EDWIN, infant son of A. H. and Sarah F. Morris, aged 5 months and 9 days.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED as Administrator on the esta'e of John Page, dec'd, I hereby give general notice to all creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted to the estate will please make payment.

ALEX. H. MERRETT, Adm'r.

Oct. 28, 1863. 5-1t*

SALE—SALE.

ON THE 10th of November next, at the residence of John Page, dec'd, I shall offer at public vendue, all the perishable property belonging to said estate. I shall also at same time and place, hire out fifteen negroes for one year.

A. H. MERRETT, Adm'r.

Oct. 28, 1863. 5-1t*

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT lying immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, on the South side, containing 2500 acres, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington, (Farming Land.)

One tract containing 7000 acres in the county of Bladen, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, from 4 to 6 miles of the Cape Fear River.

Persons wishing to visit these Lands will write me at Westbrook's P. O., Bladen County, N. C., and I will meet them and show them the lands.

J. A. ROBESON.

Oct. 29, 1863. 43-12-5-2t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made in the next General Assembly, to incorporate a company for mining Coal and manufacturing Iron, on Deep River.

Oct. 28th, 1863. 42-2t—5-2t*

NOTICE.

PAY YOUR CONFEDERATE TAXES for the year 1863. I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Taxes.

At Elizabethtown, on Monday, 9th of November next.
At Bryan Swamp, on Tuesday, 10th of "
At Maysville, on Wednesday, 11th of "
At White Oak, on Thursday, 12th of "
At Beaverdam, on Friday, 13th of "
At Mrs. Reaves' on Saturday, 14th of "
At Colly, on Monday, 16th of "
At Kelly's Cove, on Tuesday, 17th, of "
At Westbrooks, on Wednesday, 18th of "
At John K. Clark's, on Thursday, 19th of "
At Kelley's Store, on Friday, 20th of "

All persons must pay their Taxes within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be enforced without regard to persons.

The Assessor will attend at the same time and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind, on the matured crops and on gross sales for the quarter ending the 1st of October, 1863.

J. A. ROBESON,
Tax Collector Bladen County, N. C.

Oct. 27, 1863. 41-11t-5-2t*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

PRIVATE GEORGE W. WHITFIELD, of Co. B, 51st N. C. Reg't, deserted from the Camp of the 51st N. C. Reg't on or about the 30th of October, 1862, and is lurking alternately in the counties of Sampson and Bladen, and supposed to be at times in parts of New Hanover and Brunswick. I will give the above reward for his delivery in Camp of the 51st N. C. Reg't or at any Military Post Commander.

W. R. BELL, Capt.
Co. B, 51st N. C. Reg.

Oct. 26th, 1863—40-6t—5-4t*

WILMINGTON MARKET, Oct. 28, 1863.

Beef Cattle.—Are in moderate request for butchering purposes, and very few coming to market. We quote on the hoof at 65 to 70 cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

Beeswax.—Sells at $2 to $2 25 per lb.

Bacon.—Is very scarce and wanted. Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

Butter.—In demand at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

Corn.—Sells by the quantity at $5 50 to $6 per bushel.

Corn Meal.—Is scarce and in demand. Retails from the granaries at $5 75 to $3 per bushel.

Copperas.—Retails at $1 75 to $2 per lb.

Cotton.—Sells at 65 to 75 cents per lb.

Eggs.—Sell from carts at $2 50 to $2 75 per dozen.

Flour.—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is almost bare. We quote from store at $73 to $75 per bbl. for Superfine.

Fodder.—$10 per 100 lbs.

Hides.—Green, 90 cents to $1, and Dry $2 50 per lb.

Leather.—Sole, $10, and Upper $12 50 per lb.

Lard.—Sells by the bbl. at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb.

Molasses.—Retails at $14 per gal.

Nails.—By the keg, $1 per lb.

Poultry.—Chickens $2 to $2 75, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

Potatoes.—Sweet, $8 to $10, and Irish $12 to $14 per bushel.

Rice.—Clean, 25 cents per lb.

Salt.—Sound made sells from store at $18 to $20 per bushel, as in quantity and quality.

Sugar.—By the bbl., $2 65 to $2 75 per lb.

Sheeting.—Fayetteville factory, $1 75 to $1 80 per yard by the bale.

Frs. Turpentine—$4 per gallon.

Tallow—$2 to $2 25 per lb.

Yarn—Has advanced, and retails at $25 for No. 8, and $27 for Nos. 10 and 12.

Wood—Is scarce and in demand. Sells by the boat load at $18 to 20 for pine, $23 to $25 for ash, and $28 to $30 per cord for oak.

Executive Department North Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, October 8, 1863.

General Orders, No. 4.

I. THE first section of the act of the General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1863, was intended to apply to the military then organized, and not to the organization for home defence.

II. The Commissions of the Militia Officers are suspended only while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. While upon duty, they may be required by the Commanders of their Regiments to assist them in the execution of all orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.

By order of Governor Vance:

B. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 19th 24-1w—4-2w

COTTON CARDS, &c.

2000 PAIR COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.
17 TONS HOOP IRON, 1 inch.
500 PACKS OF PINS.
7500 LBS. RIO COFFEE.

Copperas, Shoe Blacking, Awls, Pegs, Thread, Scizzors, Gun Caps, Brushes, Pocket Cutlery, Wool Hats, Curry Combs, &c., at
WILSON'S,
Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment,
Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 26. 40-4t—5-1t.

Fayetteville Observer, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and Raleigh Standard, copy four times and send bills to this office.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto boy named JONAS. He is twenty-one years old, about six feet high, and well proportioned, has good teeth and weighs about 180 pounds. As he left without the slightest provocation I must think he designs making his escape to the Yankees, or being a boy of intelligence, may attempt to pass himself off as free. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me in Clinton, Sampson county, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

ALLMAND HOLMES.

Oct. 26th 40-tf—5-1t

Office W. & W. R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1863.

The Directors have declared a dividend of twenty per cent on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next. Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Oct. 22, 1863. 37-t18thN
Tarboro' Southerner and Raleigh papers copy till 18thN.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

Office W. & W. R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1-63.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Oct. 22, 1863. 37-tm
Tarboro' Southerner and Raleigh papers copy t. m.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board, Raleigh, October 2d, 1863.—The President and Directors of the the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution of each County, and the sum total during the year.

The amount of said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, upon application to the Treasurer of the Literary Fund.

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their share from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

Z. BULON B. VANCE, *President ex-officio.*
E. H. Battle, Jr., *Secretary to the Board.*

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dis	Fall Dis.	Total Dis.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb and Blind.	$ Cts.
Alamance,	10,475	$ 1317 6	$ 1522 10	$ 2739 78		
Alexander,	5,778	671 6	839 60	1511 2		
Anson,	10,884	1265 25	1581 56	2845 81		
Alleghany,	3,507	407 58	509 49	917 07		
Ashe,	7,800	906 74	1133 42	2040 16		
Beaufort,	12,428	1444 75	1805 94	3250 69		
Bertie,	11,036	1282 91	1603 64	2886 55	David J. Watson, Eliza J. C. Watson and Jos. Watson, Deaf and Dumb,	225 00
Bladen,	9,804	1146 67	1433 34	2580 01		
Brunswick,	6,954	808 3-	1010 47	1818 83		
Buncombe,	11,882	1381 2-	1726 57	3107 83		
Burke,	8,288	963 40	1204 32	2167 72		
Cabarrus,	9,330	1084 59	1355 74	2440 33	Maggie Bromley, Blind,	75 00
Caldwell,	7,064	821 17	1026 4-	1847 69		
Camden,	4,492	522 19	652 74	1174 93	Sarah W. Bushall, Blind,	75 00
Carteret,	7,398	860 01	1075 0-	1935 01	Minerva A. Walker, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Caswell,	12,473	1449 95	1812 44	3262 39	Caswell M. Cobb, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Catawba,	10,064	1169 90	1463 39	2633 30	William C. Abernathy, Deaf and Dumb, Sarah C. Fooshee, Blind,	150 00
Chatham,	16,607	1930 57	2413 15	4343 67		
Cherokee,	8,008	1041 35	1301 69	2343 04		
Chowan,	5,457	622 74	778 4-	1401 16		
Cleaveland,	11,455	1355 2-	1670 30	3026 5-		
Columbus,	7,612	884 85	1105 10	1990 95		
Craven,	13,797	1605 87	2004 81	3 08 71	George W. Hartie, Blind, John McCorquodale and Mary McCorquodale, Deaf and Dumb,	225 00
Cumberland,	14 037	1631 76	2039 70	3671 46		
Currituck,	6 496	744 68	930 75	1675 53	James Swing, Blind,	75 00
Davidson,	15,377	1786 84	2233 55	2683 00	Enoch Orrell, Blind,	75 00
Davie,	7,537	876 10	1095 2-	1971 30	Nancy J. Blanchard, Ellen Johnson, Deaf and Dumb,	150 00
Duplin,	12,906	1503 78	1879 72	3383 50		
Edgecombe,	13,333	1549 93	1937 41	3487 34	John W. C. Luper, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Forsyth,	11,986	1393 23	1741 54	3134 77		
Franklin,	11,27-	1311 04	1638 80	2949 84		
Gaston,	8,431	980 68	1225 10	2205 18	Jonas M. Cortnen, Blind,	75 00
Gates,	6,883	800 13	1000 16	1800 29

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT'R. 24, 1863.

We have comparatively no news from any quarter to day, by telegraph or otherwise. We have been in hopes for [illegible] to hear that Bragg had made a move in the direction of Meridian against Rosecranz, but as yet all seems to be quiet in that quarter.

Gen. Beauregard does not appear to have completed his plans for the defence of Charleston. It is likely he will take his own time, and open upon the city until he is ready. At the same time, we presume our General knows what *he* is about, and will be ready to meet the enemy in whatever manner he may [illegible] himself upon our soil. We have very little doubt but the Federals are about as near Charleston as they are likely to get.

Reports of very skirmishes near Manassas, last week, [illegible] of very much importance been going on between Gen. Lee's and Gen. Meade's armies in Virginia. Gen. Jones' cavalry, under Morrison and Dillard, routed the [illegible] in Middle Tennessee, on the 20th, capturing [illegible] wagons, stores, &c.

We have reports of the capture of Gen. BANKS and 14 regiments [illegible] but no confirmation. We hope it may be true.

We learn that RICHARD J. JONES, senior coroner of New Hanover, died yesterday at a special court, gave his bond as coroner, and qualified accordingly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. J. Yass, Esq. We think Mr. JONES' bond will hold until next County Court, the 2nd Mon. in December, when the Court will appoint a Sheriff for the balance of the term.—*Daily Journal*, 23d.

Col. Rhett, Reported not Killed.

The Petersburg *Register* of the 22d inst., [illegible] Col. Rhett, of the 17th inst., states that Col. [illegible] S. C. Cavalry, is wounded and [illegible] killed as heretofore stated. His many friends will be glad that Col. R. still lives. It is to be hoped that he will recover from his wound and be able to resume the head of his regiment.

Speaking of Col. R., in alluding to the large re[illegible] yesterday, we should have remarked in connection with that the sum $1400 000 has been ob[illegible] rather than by high rates, it being [illegible] charges on freight are from 63 to 25 [illegible] and on most other roads in the [illegible] are less also. The enemy by their [illegible] the business of the Road materially.—*Daily Journal*, 23d inst.

Preparing for Foreign Parts.

[illegible] Columbia, assures us that ARKA[illegible] are preparing, to emigrate to [illegible] Arkansas refuses to take anything [illegible] is confidently believed that [illegible] take to his French cap, and be found [illegible] by or about January next.

[illegible] for this report or not, we [illegible] to say, but our informant also [illegible] certain to take place. *We shall* [illegible] termination of the war, no [illegible] period.

Mr. Theodore Dyas, lately

[illegible] patent from the Confed[illegible] for the invention of wood hoops for [illegible] Cotton bound in this way is said to [illegible] bearing compression to the [illegible] the stronger the tension on the bale the [illegible] The wood hoop is said to preserve the [illegible] and the cost is much less.

Speech in Richmond against instructing

[illegible] the Legislature on the bill regulating [illegible] has been killed in the Senate. We pre[illegible] similar fate in the lower house.

From Norfolk.

[illegible] of the 22d inst., has information [illegible] Sunday last, at which time, says [illegible] and children from Norfolk and [illegible] under Flag of Truce to Suffolk. They [illegible] Sunday morning, arriving in Suffolk [illegible] little detention they were [illegible] way the best they could to Ivor [illegible] reached the city by the train [illegible] room, and the rest are on the road [illegible] Ivor, or waiting at Suffolk for some [illegible]

[illegible] arrived here, speak in rapturous ap[illegible] of the few remaining citizens of Suf[illegible] they could to their houses and [illegible] when no more could be pro[illegible] were opened and shelter afforded [illegible] could be given. About 100 occu[illegible] in the [illegible] Nathaniel Riddick, Esq., [illegible] public buildings prepared for them.

[illegible] to Ivor [illegible] wagons and [illegible] be procured.

[illegible] number were expected at Ivor last [illegible] them will go down for them [illegible]

[illegible] things in Norfolk and Ports[illegible] Brig. Gen. Barnes, now in [illegible] however to be more humane and [illegible] to the citizens than any com[illegible]

[illegible] freedom a people has been [illegible] and to-morrow (Friday) has again [illegible] The suspension of the [illegible] 15th, was not received until [illegible] appointed.

[illegible] affecting scene was enact[illegible] Wednesday, the 14th. A daugh[illegible] in marriage to a gentleman [illegible] in the presence of [illegible] The sad circum[illegible] were solemnized, drew [illegible] the Federal attendants.

[illegible] by the Yankee officers [illegible] retreating army, and a large [illegible] have been sent off from [illegible] places of those taken and de[illegible]

Election of Officers.

[illegible] the Stockholders of the Wil[illegible] Railroad Company, held [illegible] 21st inst., the following offi[illegible] the ensuing year:

[illegible] of Wilmington; JOSEPH GREEN, [illegible] Wellons, of Bladen; R. S. [illegible] Stearns, of Richmond; S. W. [illegible] of Union; S. W. Davis, of [illegible] of Lincoln; R. W. Gibbs, [illegible] of Cleaveland; and A. G. Logan, [illegible]

[illegible] Engineer and General Superin[illegible]

[illegible] Treasurer of Eastern [illegible] Transportation.

[illegible] Superintendent Western Di[illegible]

[illegible] Western Division.

[illegible] and Army Messenger.

[illegible] Religious Publication Society [illegible] and supported by Chris[illegible] is operating largely for[illegible] in different parts of the Confede[illegible]

[illegible] to this object, a semi-monthly [illegible] P. Slaughter, bearing the little [illegible] printed, and full of valuable [illegible]

[illegible] Agent of the Society, is at present [illegible] at the office of Messrs. Worth [illegible] and donations can be forwarded [illegible] A. W. Miller, Secretary [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Heath.

[illegible] (Ga.) *Sun* has been [illegible] the physician of this gallant [illegible] the General will recover [illegible] will be welcome intelligence to [illegible] We could ill spare [illegible] so brave and [illegible] army now [illegible]

[illegible] Oklahoma.—In one hundred [illegible] Sentinel News makes the vote for [illegible] Hill, 11,425; Furlow, 6,342.—[illegible] Hill, 1,057. The other 28 counties [illegible] the majority of Gov. Brown sever[illegible]

[illegible] —The returns from 73 regiments [illegible] show for Brown, 10,012; Hill, [illegible] 1,5—giving Brown a majority in the army [illegible] from home. The majority of Gov[illegible] Hill's opponents will probably be over ten [illegible] Brown more than two to one.

[illegible] even a ripple to dis[illegible] Even the dog-killer failed to make his [illegible] about the market this morning. At least we [illegible] dozens of dead dogs, as had been the case for several [illegible] previous.

SUTTON BYRD, a private in Company C, 53d Regiment, N. C. Troops, was killed in Richmond on Thursday morning last, while on guard duty at Castle Thunder, by four Yankee prisoners who had made their escape. The following particulars of the affair are taken from the *Enquirer* of the 23d:

ESCAPE OF DESPERATE CHARACTERS FROM CASTLE THUNDER—A SENTINEL MURDERED.

On Thursday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, four men succeeded in effecting their escape from Castle Thunder. A previous attempt of the same parties having been discovered and frustrated by the vigilance of the officers, they were confined in the condemned cell, before which a guard is kept continually walking to and fro, and which, from its position, in the very centre of the building, was deemed the most secure place in the prison. Obtaining, by some means, the necessary tools, they cut through the floor into the commissary's room beneath, descending into which, they secured the arms placed there for safe keeping, then in a body, rushing out into the room used for the reception of visitors, they overthrew the sentinel on guard inside the door, who, being disabled by the fall, could not further arrest their flight. They next encountered the sentinel in front of the prison, on Cary street. He happening to be immediately in their path, one of the number rushed upon him, and placing the muzzle of his gun close to the head of the guard, who in vain attempted to stop their egress, discharged the piece; the whole load entered the lower portion of the head, inflicting a frightful wound, and, of course, causing its ant death. Three or four shots were fired in rapid succession at the fleeing murderers, but with what success is not known. A crowd of soldiers, on duty at the prison, were soon collected around the scene of this lamentable disaster. But here a singular incident occurred:—the large dog (belonging to Captain Alexander, the commandant of the prison,) whom, doubtless, all have seen who have ever visited the Castle, took a position alongside the dead body and would permit no one to approach until the proper officers came up and relieved him of his charge; even then he followed the corpse into the building, seemingly determined to keep watchful guard over the remains until the last. This exhibition of affection for the deceased soldier was truly touching and, indeed, remarkable.

The name of the deceased was Sutton Byrd, a private in Co. C, 53d North Carolina troops.

The names of the parties who committed this cold blooded murder are E. D. Boone, Edward Carney, Thomas Cole and John A. Chapman. The first is a noted ruffin, having made several escapes from different places, and was closely confined a few days ago for an attempted escape. The others were of a like character, being confined upon serious charges. Several recent attempts to break out by the last named parties had been discovered and frustrated by the officers.

The poor boy's father is here, and accompanies the remains to his home. Gen. Winder very properly and kindly ordered an escort to accompany the remains to the cars.

When the lid of the coffin was about being placed on, the poor old father knelt down, and dixing his lips to the cold ones of his murdered boy, remained for some moments, apparently in prayer.

The Siege—One Hundred and Fourth Day.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 23d inst., says:—

The fire maintained by our batteries on Thursday was steady, but perhaps somewhat slower than usual. The enemy was still silent, and still at work.

In the course of the day, five or six vessels were observed to be busy about the Ironsides. It is thought that they were engaged in laying rafts around her as a protection against any further attempt to blow her up.

We find in the Morris Island correspondence of the New York Times the following interesting intelligence on the "Greek fire" question:

A number of experiments with Greek fire has been recently made by Mr. Short, the inventor, in presence of several officers of rank, with a view of contradicting the impression that the shells containing the fire exploded prematurely. The gun was placed in position on the beach, and pointed seaward. Ten tin tubes, each of which is three inches in length and three fourths of an inch in diameter, and filled with the material composing the Greek fire, were then dropped in a conical shell and filled round with powder. The first shell thrown exploded prematurely, in consequence, it is said, of a defect in the fuse. The shells subsequently filled had white lead placed around the fuse cap, and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, fully accomplished all that had been claimed for them. A dozen shells were fired, nine of which exploded at a distance of 1,000 yards. To show the powerful effect of the Greek fire, a number of tubes were lighted and submerged in water, where they were allowed to remain until nearly burned, and then taken out, but the bright blue flame was not extinguished. Other tubes were lighted and completely buried in moist sand, which was closely packed, but this also failed to quench the fire. The tubes burn for about a minute and a half. When first ignited the fire issues from one end of the tube with a fierce, rushing sound, not unlike that which accompanies the flight of a rocket, and extends the distance of a yard, but it soon takes down to a dazzling blue flame of about two inches in length, losing its peculiarity of sound, and thus continues to burn to the end. An ignited tube in a basin of water gives the latter the appearance of boiling. It emits a heavy sulphurous smoke in large quantities.

The Situation.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d inst., has the following remarks relative to the Yankee armies being in safe places:

THE INVADERS SAFE.—The undertaking of the Yankee nation is to crush "rebellion" and to conquer the Confederate States, but the present condition of their two principal armies, according to their own boast, is that they have got into a safe shelter, for the present. Gen. Meade, almost within sight of Washinggon, and about the place where the armies first started to overrun the rebel States, has got his forces safely ensconsed out of Lee's reach, for the moment has his trains all in a snug "retreat," and, in short, has saved his bacon.

Rosecranz also can boast that his army, though hungry and dispirited, is at least in a safe corner; and he confidently hopes that he can hold his position. Meanwhile, supplies are being rapidly cut off in the rear; and the telegraph yesterday informs us that even in the very middle of East Tennessee, which it was supposed Burnside held with overwhelming forces, our troops have had a signal success. New Philadelphia is a village on the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad; and Loudon also on that line, is on the East Tennessee river at a point where it was crossed by a magnificent railroad bridge. If we can now make head against the enemy at so vital a point, their tenure of East Tennessee will be short indeed. Before Christmas, we hope to hear of all their Western forces being *safely* entrenched away beyond the Cumberland river.

A Fight in a Church.

The capture of the Captain and a portion of the crew of the United States gunboat Ratter, who had gone ashore at Rodney, to attend Church, has been noticed. The "Mississippian" gives some further particulars of the scene:

Lieut. Allen, of Logan's command, having been informed that the crew of the gunboat at Rodney were in the habit of attending Church, determined to try an experiment; dressing himself in citizen's garb, he leisurely sauntered into town last Sunday, and had the pleasure of finding some twenty-two of the Yankee officers and men dressed in their best toggery, snugly seated in the quiet and unsuspecting congregation.—With this information he left town, and soon returned in command of a squad of men, he entered the Church, and apologised to the preacher for having to disturb him for a few moments, stating that he had called to demand the surrender of the United States soldiers in the congregation. Instantly the engineer of the gunboat jumped behind the door and fired on Lieutenant Allen, the ball passing through his cap. Allen returned the fire, and sent the engineer to his long home. A general scattering and firing ensued, resulting in killing two Yankees and wounding another, and in the capture of Capt. Ventress, of the gunboat, one lieutenant and fifteen men. When asked by a citizen what command they belonged to, Capt. Ventress touched his cap and replied, "To Logan's command." The Yankees bore their capture with a good deal of nonchalance, seeming to regard it as a good joke. Those on the gun-boat seeing the affair, commenced a furious shelling over, but not upon the town. Lieut. Allen addressed the commander a note, stating that his force belonged to the army of the Confederate States; that the people of Rodney were in no wise responsible for what the men had done, and if a solitary shell were thrown into the town, he would hang his prisoners. Capt. Ventress also wrote a note, requesting that no damage should be done to the town, as the whole affair was a legitimate military transaction. One old lady, in the midst of the melee, jumped up and shouted, "glory to God:" but the way the balance of the congregation rolled around and mixed up promiscuously in the midst of the fight is said to have been rich beyond description, and certainly very excusable.

THE NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS.—Considerable confusion exists as to the time when the next session, and the last, of the First Congress will commence. Some suppose Congress will meet in December, some in January.

The Constitution of the Confederate States provides (Art. 1, Sec. 4.)

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless the Congrss shall, by law, appoint a different day."

The Congress have not by any law of general application appointed a different day for their annual assemblages. They met on another day last winter, but it was under a law limited to the special occasion On their last adjournment they specified no day for their next meeting. The Constitution therefore determines the time, and it is the first Monday in December.

On the 7th of December, therefore, Congress will meet in Richmond.

SKIRMISH IN MADISON.—Capt. W. R. West's cavalry company from this county, and Capt. J. S. McElroy's from Yancy, had a skirmish with the enemy on Laurel, in the adjoining county of Madison, one day last week. Result—three Federal recruiting officers killed and two captured. Nobody hurt on our side.

Asheville News, 15th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., Oct. 23.

Sixty nine Yankee wounded from the Bristow fight, and two hundred and forty four prisoners, captured by Stewart on the 19th, were sent to Richmond last night.

ALL QUIET IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23, 1863.

Nothing of interest has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. The campaign in Northern Virginia is considered closed until next spring, but it will be remembered that the battle of Fredericksburg occurred in the middle of December.

Mr. Benjamin has been requested to deliver an address on Foreign Relations, in reply to Russell's speech, but it is understood he declines for the present.

The flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-morrow.

No progress has been made in negotiations for resuming the exchange of officers.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24, 1863.

Under date of the 13th inst., Commissioner Ould sends a more urgent communication asking to be informed whether the United States authorities intend to treat their officers as felons in the future, or to allow others to do so. The statement of Col. Ais'on is appended, exposing the dishonorable conduct by the Yankee Colonel, Harold, by Morgan, and describing the indignities Morgan and his officers were subjected to with the knowledge of Burnside.

The capture of the garrison of Charlestown by Imboden, is confirmed by an official dispatch from Gen. Lee. The prisoners number four hundred and thirty-four, making, says Gen. Lee, two thousand four hundred and sixty-two sent to Richmond.

Northern dates of the 19th were received last night. The news is unimportant. The enlistment of negro troops will shortly be commenced in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Lincoln has issued his proclamation calling for three hundred thousand volunteers.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND Oct. 24th, 1863.

Ex-Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, at the invitation of a number of gentlemen, delivered an address in the Hall of the House of Delegates last night, on the Condition of the Currency. His views met with considerable favor, and a proposition is now pending in the Legislature, embodying the main features of his schemes. If the several States, and each other corporation, would sell large amounts of their bonds and invest the proceeds in Confederate bonds, the effect would be salutary. A strong effort will be made to induce the Legislature of Virginia to lead off in this movement.

The number of Yankee prisoners held in Richmond is a fraction under twelve thousand.

The correspondence between the Commissioners of Exchange in regard to the treatment of Gen. Morgan and his men, is published. Mr. Meredith, under date of the 20th June, notified Mr. Ould that Morgan and his officers would be placed in close confinement as hostages for members of Col. Streight's command. Mr. Ould, asks: What is meant by close confinement, and says that Streight's command is treated exactly as other officers held by us. No answer being returned, Mr. Ould, on the 28th August, writes Meredith he had seen in the papers detailed accounts of the treatment of Morgan and his officers, and asks why they have been put in the Penitentiary. Meredith briefly replies that the United States authorities had nothing whatever to do with the treatment Morgan and command received when imprisoned at Columbus. Mr. Ould, under date of 2d inst., shows the inconsistency of this reply with his declaration, and asks for a written explanation why the United States authorities have allowed these prisoners or hostages to receive such unauthorized treatment for two months.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23d, 1863.

No new movements yet. The Yankees are reported to-day rivetting, smoothing and putting the finishing stroke to Gregg, Wagner, and the other batteries at Cummings Point. The fleet remains quiet. Stirring times are expected soon.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAVALRY FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, via Chickamauga, Oct. 21st, 1863.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters this morning from Gen. Stevenson:

"CHARLESTON, TENN., Oct. 20th, 1863.—The cavalry under Morrison and Dobberell, attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphia to-day, capturing about four hundred prisoners, their artillery, small arms, camp equipage, &c. Our loss was nothing. The enemy was completely routed. The enemy were pursued to their defences at Loudon. Their loss is seven hundred prisoners, fifty wagons loaded with stores, ten ambulances, six pieces of artillery, a lot of mules and horses, and other property.

(Sd.) J. STEVENSON, Maj. Gen. Comd'g."

All is quiet in front.

FROM PASCAGOULA.

PASCAGOULA, Oct. 13, 1863.

The flag of truce steamer St. Charles, with a dispatch and schooner McGuigan, have arrived. The New Orleans papers is uninteresting. Gen. Banks was at the bedding [?] of Judge Attocks in New Orleans on the 19th inst.

The True Delta of the 30th, says that advices from Havana, reports that fears are entertained of an insurrection of the free negroes in Cuba, in consequence of the reduction of the army on the Island to reinforce the Spanish troops in San Domingo.

If Rosencranz has been reinforced as represented, he will probably fall back to his old camp, or Tullahoma, and re-establish the morale of his army. It succeeded by Grant, as reported offensive movements may be ordered.

The Picayune says: A St. Louis telegram, of the 9th, reports that the Confederates in Arkansas have concentrated, and are threatening Fort Scott, on the borders of the Indian Territory, and the ill fortune of General Blount's attempt to keep them at bay, cannot fail to inspire uneasiness as to the ultimate result.

The Era says the Yacht Corpheause and Steamer Commodore arrived at the Bay St. Louis from Port Pike on the 15th inst., with one company of soldiers, and destroyed a tannery, but for want of transportation they could not bring the hides away. A company of rebel cavalry fled on the approach of the gunboats. Two dozen copies of the Caucassian has been seized in New Orleans, its circulation being prohibited.

FROM TEXAS.

MOBILE, Oct. 2 th, 1863.

Maj S. A. Rose arrived here yesterday from Texas, passing through Louisiana and Texas, on his way to Richmond. He brings very little news from west of the Mississippi. He heard nothing on the other side of our lines of the great defeat of Gen. Banks.

The Houston papers, of the 30th ult., state that Sabine Pass is being rapidly put in a condition to trouble the enemy in that vicinity.

Since the grand victory the gunboat Clifton has been put in first rate fighting trim, and her armament is found of the best quality.

News has been received from Brownsville to the 16th ult. The French had not taken possession of Matamoras. It was stated that they would shortly seize one or two places, besides Tampico, and were expected to move on Monterey by way of Victoria. Gen. Slaughter had arrived at Brownsville via Havana.

President Davis has just arrived from Mississippi, and will review the troops this evening.

TO THE WEEKLY PRESS.

SUPERINTENDENCE PRESS ASSOCIATION,
Atlanta, Georgia, Oct. 17, 1863.

I would respectfully lay before the editors of weekly and semi-weekly journals, published in the Confederate States, the following resolution passed unanimously at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Press Association, held in this city on the 14th instant:

Resolved, That it is not the desire of the Press Association of the Confederate States to deprive the weekly journals of a proper use of the news reports to the daily journals, and the Superintendent of the Press Association is hereby directed to authorize weekly journals, desiring to use the telegraphic reports of the Press Association to reprint the published reports in their journals, when received in due course of mails, on payment of an equitable proportion of the cost of said news, which payment shall be made quarterly in advance, and with the further condition that said weekly journals shall agree to co-operate with the officers and agents of the Press Association, in making and sending succient and truthful reports of news transpiring in the vicinity of their respective places of publication.

On consultation with the Board it was determined to assess the privilege of reprinting in the weekly and semi weekly journals the "Telegraphic Reporters of the Press Association," at five dollars per month, to be paid to the Superintendent quarterly in advance, the editors of such journals further obligating themselves to co operate with the Superintendent in sending to the press reports of news of general interest which may transpire in their vicinity.

Editors desiring to avail themselves of this privilege will please address J. S. Thrasher, Superintendent Press Association, Atlanta, Georgia, to whom the quarterly payment can be remitted by express. On receipt of the advice of remittance by express, the consent of the Press Association to the reprint will be transmitted in accordance with the act of Congress, with such instructions in regard to furnishing news reports as may be opportune.

It is hoped that the Weekly Press generally will avail themselves of the offer on the part of the Press Association, in order to facilitate the extension of the system of news reports for the Press to every section of the country. A comprehensive and practical organization of reports by telegraph from all parts of the Confederacy is beyond attainment by any one individual or even by partial combination of journals. But by co operation for mutual benefit on the part of the whole Press, a system of news reports may be attained, which has never before been achieved in any country, which a short practice will render facile, and which time will develope to the great benefit of all.

It is with this view that the money assessment has been placed at so low a rate upon the Weekly Press; and care will be taken to prevent the news reports from becoming onerous.

Journals, members of the Press Association, will please copy this.

J. S. THRASHER, Sup't.

The Recent Cavalry Fighting in Culpeper.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* publishes the following extract from a letter which gives the first intelligent account of the recent cavalry fighting in Culpeper that we have seen:

Last night, while we were the only brigade of our corps left on the line of the Rapidan, near Raccoon Ford, the enemy, I suppose to cover the retreat of his army, attempted, and succeeded in effecting, the crossing of a large cavalry and artillery force at the ford below us. Small as our force was, it had to be divided, and one part was sent to aid the cavalry at the lower ford while the rest remained at Raccoon ford. The portion at the lower ford (Morton's ford) engaged the Yankees at an early hour this morning, keeping them at bay. No demonstration was made at the upper ford, where I was stationed. The enemy's flank was thus exposed to us. Gen. Fitz Lee determined to take advantage of this, and about 10 o'clock crossed over at Raccoon ford with a brigade of cavalry and our force of infantry—about two regiments. A fine charge made upon their flank relieved our force engaged below, and they commenced retrograding. They did not, however, fail to offer a stubborn resistance, and more than once our cavalry showed signs of giving way. Our infantry was brought up, and upon the Yanks getting a view of them, they allowed their discretion to surpass their valor, and yielded to the necessity of the case. Our forces pressed the advantage thus gained, and the Yankees, not having succeeded in uniting their whole force, continued to retreat. After this was kept up for a while, they were more successful in getting their whole force together, and in the vicinity of Stevensburg, a small village, they drew up their lines in a commanding position and offered us battle. It was a grand sight to see their numerous lines drawn up in battle array on the wide extended plain.

We were in an open field, as level as a floor, they occupying the only eminence in the vicinity. Orders soon came from Gen. Lee (Fitz) for us to advance and charge them. There was no flanking, no shelter, no protection whatever to our men, but the manner in which our lines advanced drew encomiums from every beholder. The charge was made with a cheer. They delivered terrible volleys of musketry in our midst, and their artillery ploughed through the lines; but there was no halt—no wavering. Above the din of battle their yell was heard. On and on went the line—volley after volley was poured against them; but resistance by the Yankees was useless. They begin to waver, and, in a minute more, away go their lines to the rear in one confused mass. It was a grand sight. Our cavalry continued the pursuit, our brigade not being hotly engaged again. The pursuit was continued until we reached Brandy Station, where we now are.

A desperate fight occurred at this point between the opposing cavalry forces. For a while the issue was doubtful, and once I feared a panic in our cavalry. They rallied to waver no more till the Yankees were driven beyond the Rappahannock, at Kelly's ford. A decided victory has been gained by our troops. The moral effect gained by the movement of our Commanding General, Lee, cannot be over-estimated.

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the valor and fighting qualities of our cavalry. In the past, they may have acted badly, but not so to-day. Their conduct in this engagement has been beyond reproach. It was gallant—worthy of the most chivalrous age.

Our loss has been severe—not so heavy as that of the enemy. We have captured many prisoners, with their horses and equipments; and what was more to the purpose of our hungry men, a good many boxes of crackers, &c.

The Retreat of Meade—His Army in a Safe Position.

A dispatch from Washington, the 16th, to the New York *Times*, says:

There was little or no fighting yesterday in the front. It is rumored here this morning that Lee has sent a portion of his army up the Shenandoah Valley, for what purpose remains to be seen. Certain it is his army crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday. A. P. Hill's corps is in the advance. It is still doubted that Longstreet's corps has returned from the Southwest. It is thought however, that Lee has been reinforced by troops withdrawn from the vicinity of Richmond and from North Carolina.

Gen. Meade is in position at Centreville ready to meet any attack by Lee. General Meade's headquarters last night were at Centreville. All our trains safe. It is ascertained Lee has only five days' provisions with him.

The cannonading yesterday was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to cross Bull Run at Union Mills and at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Fords. They kept up a continuous cannonade to cover their crossing.

Their fire, however, had little effect on our troops.—The rebels made repeated attempts to cross, massing their infantry in solid columns. Our infantry and artillery, however, repulsed them each time. Firing ceased at sundown, the rebels retiring. At dark a portion of Buford's cavalry had a brisk fight with Stuart's cavalry near Brentsville. We succeeded in routing the rebels.

Everything is quiet at the front to-day.

Col. Hasdenburg, 20th New York, reached here in charge of 500 rebel prisoners, mostly North Carolinians; 200 more are expected to-night. Sutlers of the Army of the Potomac have been ordered back to Alexandria, with instructions not to return until further orders.

Last night, at about 8 o'clock, according to the reports of passengers from the army, information came to Meade's headquarters that a corps of the rebel army, supposed to be A. P. Hill's corps, had moved from our front in the direction of Leesburg.

The *Star* says a heavy reconnoissance was immediately started in the direction of Aldie—the reconnoitering party moving light without knapsacks; and the enemy will make little by their motion should they be undertaking any surprise game in that direction. There was more or less skirmishing between the pickets on either side, and several casualties are reported.

Yesterday there was skirmishing all along the lines of our army, and some firing also on the old Bull Run battlefield; but there is no general engagement.

Our army last night was in line of battle. The whole baggage and transportation train was sent to the rear, and the sutlers were ordered to Alexandria.

The skirmishing yesterday was principally for position, and the report is that in every instance General Meade has succeeded in getting the advantage.

The hundred and nine-two prisoners of war, captured on Wednesday last near Bristow Station, reached this city last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol.

From information received from the army of the Potomac to-night, it appears that a body of the enemy were seen passing southward, opposite Blackburn's Ford, last night, and our batteries shelled them. They replied for half an hour and then disappeared. They made no other demonstration yesterday.

It was rumored that one corps of the enemy was approaching Fairfax yesterday by the Chantilly road, and our heavy batteries were sent out in that direction.—They have returned, and report all quiet.

Our army is in a perfectly safe position and prepared to repel any attack.

The following is Meade's "congratulatory order" to his troops:

General Order:—The Major General Commanding announces to the army that the rear-guard, consisting of the 2d corps, was attacked yesterday while marching by the flank. The enemy, after a spirited contest, was repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors, and four hundred and fifty prisoners.

The skill and promptitude of Major-Gen. Warren, the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the 2d corps, are entitled to high commendation.

By command of Major-Gen. Meade.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS.

From the Petersburg Express, Oct. 22nd.

Patriotic Sentiments

The Columbus, (Ga.) Times having stated upon hearsay that the Impressing Agent for Harris county in that State, had seized the entire crop of wheat belonging to a gentleman of that county, not even leaving him enough for seed, the said agent replies in the columns of the times in the following words:

In reply, to the first charge permit to say that, for two months I endeavored with all might myself, and through my agents, to buy for government a portion of the surplus wheat produced in my District. Had no success. Could not buy for army. Holders always demanding more than schedule prices by which Government Agents are to be governed according to act of Congress. In other words, preferred to sell to outside buyers at their offers.

I had no alternative left except to impress according to "Act of Congress."

The rapid, unexpected accumulation of troops on our border, demanded prompt action on part commissariat.

I acted accordingly, and instructed each of my agents to impress the surplus wheat of my district, giving them definite instructions as to ratio to be impressed of amounts on hand, at the same time sent following instructions to each my agents:

"You will duly consider the circumstances of the Planter, and leave in his hands a sufficient quantity for seed, for the tithe and necessary consumption. The future as present must be considered.

If any one of my agents has exceeded this instruction, all the planter has to do is to refer the matter to me and he shall be righted.

All we desire is the salvation of our country; our past efforts will attest the facts.

God save the man, who at this hour of trial and peril, thinks more of a few paper dollars than his country's salvation.

Mr. Editor, you are surely wrong in stating that any citizen of Georgia refuses to plant for the sustenance of his country's army. I do not believe it. If there be such tell them, that we of the army, intend to achieve our independence, if we have to subsist upon potatoes or bamboo roots, and damned be the traitor who is unwilling to feed the army, but wants to obtain a little more money for his produce.

Mr. Editor the time has passed for men to sit down quietly at home and make fortunes.

No man, manufacturer, planter, farmer, mechanic, merchant, has any right at this hour of our country's history to do anything else than sustain his country *with all his might*.

One man failing to do his duty, is no reason why another should not do it.

A pair of cotton cards and a sack of salt in the hands of a miserable speculator, is no reason why the planters of the country should seek to ruin our currency and Government.

Let us all produce all we can, planters, manufacturers, mechanics, and sell all beyond family consumption to the Government and army at prices lowest, which will enable us to sustain our immediate families and home demands upon us.

All forget making money and think of naught else than sustaining home and country.

This, Mr. Editor, will save our currency, Government and country, and give us independence.

A. M. ALLEN.

We give insertion to the above document in order to guard the people everywhere against a too ready credulity in reports prejudicial to the government and its impressing agents. The latter are at the present time exceedingly obnoxious to the farmers, and there will be found in almost every neighborhood evil disposed persons eager to take advantage of this dislike by starting and circulating tales to their discredit. It is doubtless true that some, perhaps many, of the sub-officials exceed or abuse their powers, but the remedy is in all such cases, to refer the matter to their superiors, whose duty it is to give the proper redress. It will be time enough to reproach the government for its disregard for the interest of the farmer in the matter of impressment, when all redress is denied by the agent. The Georgia agent in his explanation of the affair complained of by the Times, puts it in a very different shape from that which the report had it—and he would hardly have made this public explanation over his own signature if the fact stated by him had not been true. The position in which he places the producers in his district is not a very reputable one and the spirit manifested by them is too prevalent in every State of the Confederacy.

But we have another reason for inserting the foregoing document, and that is, to invite attention to the patriotic sentiments which it breathes. Such sentiments are none the less worthy of admiration because they come from comparatively humble sources. We would pluck a pearl from a dunghill and value it as highly as if it had been dropped from a royal diadem. In times like these, ideas which glow with the love of country, are worthy of applause, emanating from what source they may.

A Brave Deed.

Some few weeks ago the Yankee Gen. Kirkpatrick informed the people living on the main road from Falmouth to Warrenten, that if any more of his men were captured or killed by scouts along that road, he would burn the house and hang the responsible male occupant thereof nearest the scene of such occurrence. The Texas infantry scouts were informed of his threat by the inmates of a house in Fauquier, where they stopped for food and shelter. Repairing to the woods, they watched for the enemy, who first appeared in the shape of a small company of about fifty cavalry. Nothing daunted, however, the two men who were armed with breach loading carbines, fired into the croud, and reloading instantly, fired again, with the happy result of killing three Yankees and wounding the fourth. The enemy were panic struck, and fled in confusion, during which the two Texans, however, captured each a prisoner, with his horse. These prisoners they took into the woods, and despoiling them of their horses and other personal effects, they sent them back to Kirkpatrick with the message that they intended to remain in the neighborhood, and if a single murder was perpetrated on any citizen, that they would string the trees from Falmouth to Fauquier with Yankee carcasses.

Candidates for Congress.

1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, present member, Col. G. G. Lake, Dr. Edward Warren, Dr. P. T. Henry.

2d District—Hon. R. R. Bridges, present member, Col. Bryan Grimes, Capt. E. O. Yellowley, Lt. Walter Dunn.

3d District—Col. Duncan K. McRae, Col. W. S. Devane, Thos. I. Folson, Dr. J. T. Leach.

4th District—Lieut. Thos. C. Fuller, Col. Robt. Strange, Capt. O. P. Meares.

5th District—Hon. A. H. Arrington, pre-edt member; Capt. Josiah Turner.

6th District—Hon. John A. Gilmer.

7th District—Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, present member; Col. S. H. Christian.

8th District—Hon. Wm. Lander, present member; Dr. J. G. Ramsay, Capt. J. F. Stansill.

9th District—Hon. B. S. Gaither, present member; Rev. S. P. Smith.

10th District—Hon. A. T. Davidson, present member; Capt. Jno. D. Hyman, Col. Marcus Erwin, Gen. W. F. Jones, Gen. G. W. Logan.

Messrs. Kenan, McDowell and McLean, at present representing the 3d, 4th and 6th Districts, are not candidates for re-election.

Maj Rufus Barringer, of the 1st Reg't Cavalry declined numerous applications to be a candidate for Congress in the 8th District, on the ground that his place is in the army whilst the war lasts.

From the Charleston Courier.

News from the Islands.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY OF THE SIEGE.

Fort Moultrie and Batteries Marion, Simkins and Cheves opened a brisk fire on the enemy's working parties Monday morning, which was continued throughout the day. There was no reply from the enemy. The new battery erecting East of Gregg appears to be intended for operations seaward, the face being directed that way.

The Ironsides and four Monitors together with the mortar schooners, remain perfectly quiet off Morris' Island. A large number of tents have suddenly disappeared from Morris' Island, and also a number of transports from Folly Inlet.

Letters from Lt. Glassell to a friend in this city were received yesterday. We have been permitted to make the following extracts:

U. S. GUNBOAT OTTAGA,
OFF MORRIS' ISLAND, Oct. 6, 1863.

I am once more a prisoner. Please let my friends know that I am well and kindly treated. I much fear that Mr. Toombs and Mr. Cannon are no more. I parted from them, all of us swimming in the dark, beneath a storm of bullets. I believe the fireman, Sullivan, is safe.

WM. T. GLASSELL.

U. S. GUNBOAT OTTAWA,
OFF MORRIS' ISLAND, Oct. 12, 1863.

I have been as a prisoner on board this vessel now for nearly a week, and been treated with much kindness and consideration by Capt. Wm. T. Whiting and officers. I had hoped to hear from some of you before leaving here, but now despair of doing so. I have only to add that I am perfectly well, and am as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances. In a few hours I am to leave for Fortress Monroe, on my way North.

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.—The Yankees have shot Dr. L. Y. Green, and hung David P. Swick—the former a practicing physician; the latter a merchant of that place. It is said that Dr. Green had been visiting his patients between the outer and inner lines of Federal pickets, and was returning to the city, when the inner pickets, without challenging, fired on and killed him. Green has been a surgeon in our army, and continued true to our cause. Swick is said to have been hung for declaring his purpose to poison the wells of the city, to kill the Yankees.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

Fatal Tragedy in Covington, Tennessee.

We learn from the Memphis *Bulletin* the particulars of an affray in Tipton county, Tennessee, between two old and respectable citizens, which resulted in the death of one of the participants. It is stated that on the 1st inst, the Hon. A. W.